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ABSTRACT

Results of the 1985-1986 survey of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP) are presented. Data are included on: amount and number of awards to undergraduate and graduate/professional students for both need-based and non-need-based scholarship and grant programs by state; number and amount of awards for competitive and need-based undergraduate comprehensive programs; the number of financial aid applicants and recipients, total dollars awarded, and rejections; the date of program initiation and the maximum and average awards; awards for need-based scholarship and grant programs for attendance at public and private colleges; and State Student Incentive Grant program activities by state. Information is also provided on: application procedures and schedules by state and program; criteria for evaluating financial aid applicants; types of institutions eligible for state aid by program; changes planned for programs or operations in 1986-1987; and policy issues and new financial aid programs under consideration. Estimated 1985-1986 award distributions by categories for comprehensive undergraduate need-based scholarship and grant programs are included, along with comparative data for 1979-1986, and a NASSGP directory with address, telephone number, and names and titles of officers. (SW)

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

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17th ANNUAL SURVEY REPORT

Founded on October 26, 1966, the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs is an association of states with general programs of scholarship or grant assistance for undergraduate study. Executive officers responsible for grant program administration represent each state in the Association. A list of the Association officers, past presidents, and members is contained in the last section of this report.

Single copies of this report and the reports on the 15th and 16th annual surveys may be obtained by sending a check for $5.00 for each copy made payable to Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, at Towne House, 660 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102, Attention: Research and Statistics.

Copies of earlier surveys are available through the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), Clearinghouse in Higher Education, The George Washington University, One Dupont Circle, Suite 630, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The copies available are:

7th Annual Survey, 1975-76:	ED 122661
8th Annual Survey, 1976-77:	ED 130590
10th Annual Survey, 1978-79:	HE 011042
11th Annual Survey, 1979-80:	ED 179145
12th Annual Survey, 1980-81:	ED 206238
13th Annual Survey, 1981-82:	ED 253171
15th Annual Survey, 1983-84:	ED 253172
16th Annual Survey, 1984-85:	ED 253173

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Note: A comprehensive report based on the earlier survey data is available from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York, NY 10101 for $4.00 plus cost of mailing and handling. The reference is:

State Need-Based College Scholarship and Grant Programs:
A Study of Their Development, 1969-80, College Board
Report 81-7, by Robert H. Fenske and Joseph D. Boyd

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP & GRANT PROGRAMS

NASSGP

17th ANNUAL SURVEY REPORT
1985-86 ACADEMIC YEAR

State/Territory Funded Scholarship/Grant Programs
to Undergraduate and Graduate Students with Financial Need
to Attend Public or Private Post-secondary Educational Institutions.

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nuary, 1986

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This is the sixth year that PHEAA has produced the NASSGP annual report. The annual collection, analysis, and reporting of these data are no small tasks and none could have been accomplished without the support of several persons and agencies. We want to acknowledge their contributions here.

Without the cooperation and support of the NASSGP member agencies, who each year respond to a lengthy survey, completion of this report would be impossible. We are thankful for this support. We also appreciate the advice and suggestions of many readers whose comments over the past five years have lead to improvements in the reports.

The PHEAA Research and Statistics staff devotes a great amount of attention, energy, and effort to collecting and compiling survey responses. The assistance of Lynn Crone, Michelle Kinard, Debbie Heberle, Miriam Cooper, and Marsha Jenakovich in these tasks is much appreciated. Darlene Kerstan and Cheryl Rudy of PHEAA's Word Processing Center typed the voluminous tables and much of the text for this report and the earlier ones.

Finally, we acknowledge the members of the financial aid community whose continued interest in and use of this report makes the final product worth our collective efforts.

Kenneth R. Reeher

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SECTION I
SURVEY SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

This year's survey revealed significant trends and collected interesting data which are described in the texts and tables on the following pages. The highlights of the survey findings are described in this section of the report.

In 1985-86, states expect to award $1.5 billion in grant aid to over 1.6 million students in postsecondary education. This represents a growth rate of approximately seven percent over the last year's $1.4 billion. Almost 86 percent of this aid will be received through comprehensive and need-based programs administered by NASSGP member agencies. Non-need-based aid from these agencies represents another nine percent of all the grant aid identified by the survey.

The most important finding of this survey is that aggregate need-based aid for undergraduates is expected to increase by more than eleven percent for the second consecutive year. The annual growth rates for the past two years have been greater than annual growth rates since between 1975 and 1976. However, this year's expected growth patterns are less dramatic than those exhibited between 1983-84 and 1984-85. For example, 14 states estimated no program dollar growth (with four expecting losses) and another eight states estimated growth rates of less than five percent. Eight other states expected growth rates of between 5.0 and 4.9 percent and 22 states expected growth rates to exceed ten percent. This is in sharp contrast to last year, when 47 states/territories reported at least some increases between 1983-84 and 1984-85 and 27 reported increases in excess of ten percent. This year college costs increased at a greater rate than program dollar volumes in over half the states. This is not unusual. Between 1979-80 and 1985-86, 1983-84 and 1985-86, and 1984-85 and 1985-86 college costs paid by grant recipients grew at greater rates than grant dollar volumes in over half the states.

The "long-term" trends in state need-based aid to undergraduates, i.e., between 1979-80 and the present year, show that annual growth in states' programs is sporadic (only Illinois, Rhode Island, and Vermont experienced growth in every year during that period) and that it is unusual for the growth to keep pace with growth in costs. However, although growth in grant dollar volumes is sporadic and typically below growth in costs, in the two most recent years more states are adding more dollars to their need-based programs than ever before.

The survey revealed that need-based aid recipients' characteristics are changing in significant ways. More part-time students are receiving state grants. Increasing proportions of grant recipients are older than the traditional "college age" population. Increasing numbers and percentages of recipients are enrolled at non-collegiate postsecondary institutions, typically proprietary schools. Decreasing numbers and percentages of recipients are Black students. Between 1981-82 and 1985-86, the percentage of state grant recipients who are Black decreased from 25.1 percent to only 17.8 percent. This trend is a reflection of the dramatic and recent decrease in postsecondary education participation rates of Black high school graduates throughout the nation.

Need-based aid to graduates and professional school students continues to increase but at only a modest rate, by less than 12 percent since last year and less than 15 percent since 1981-82. Fewer than half the states (23 in all) report need-based programs for post-baccalaureate students. This year approximately 26,000 students will receive $19 million from these programs. Another $11 million will be awarded to 4,100 graduate/professional school students through the non-need-based grant programs of 20 states. Most of these students will be preparing for the health professions. State grant support of graduate/ professional school students is very modest in comparison to support of undergraduates.

Slightly over half the states (28 in all) report non-need-based grant aid programs for undergraduates. These programs expect to award $127 million to 213,000 students in 1985-86, representing a 7.3 percent increase over last year's $118.4 million awarded to 235,000 students. Over 56 percent of this year's non-need-based grant aid will be awarded through the "tuition equalization" grant programs of seven states. About 85,000 students will receive $35 million in non-need-based merit scholarship programs operated by 15 states. The annual growth rate of these programs was less than it was for the generally available need-based programs, 9.7 percent as compared to 12.0 percent.

Some states are considering new aid programs for 1986-87 and 1987-88. Four plan to implement merit-based scholarship programs and another four plan to implement new state-supported work-study programs. Two additional states said they might implement work-study programs if SSIG funds to do so were made available. Many states recently have implemented or soon will implement "loan forgiveness" programs of one kind or another for teachers, prospective teachers, or persons serving other state manpower interests. At least 35 such programs in 26 states are operational for 1985-86.

The survey revealed that changing the SSIG program legislation to permit use of its federal allocations to support state work-study programs could lead to the creation of between nine and fifteen new student employment programs. The study also showed that "zero-funding" of the SSIG could lead to total loss of need-based grant aid programs in nine states.

This year, as in preceding years, the survey showed that the large majority, over 84 percent, of all state grant aid continues to be awarded by the sixteen states with the largest dollar volumes. Six states continue to award less than $1 million each year and 16 continue to award less than $1 million in need-based grant aid to undergraduates.

SECTION II
COMPARATIVE PROGRAM STATISTICS, 1984-85 AND 1985-86 AND EARLIER YEARS

In 1985-86, states expect to award $1.524 billion in grant aid to students through one or more of their programs (see Table 1). About 86 percent of this aid will be awarded to undergraduates and graduate/professional school students through need-based programs administered by NASSGP agencies. These agencies will award another nine percent of the aid through non-need-based programs and the remaining five percent will be awarded by other state agencies, institutions acting in behalf of the state agencies, or by other means.

Nine states will award over $50 million each, for a total of $1.09 billion or about 72 percent of all grant aid awarded by all states. These nine are, in rank order of dollars awarded: New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and Minnesota. Six states will award between $20 and $50 million, for an aggregate of $187.6 million or about 12 percent of all the aid identified by the survey. The six states are, in rank order of dollars awarded: North Carolina, Indiana, Florida, Wisconsin, Texas, and Iowa. Therefore, 15 states are expected to award about 84 percent of the aid.

Ten states (Colorado, Connecticut, Oklahoma, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and Oregon) plan to award between $10 and $20 million, for an aggregate of $152.2 million, or about ten percent of the grant aid. Another eight states will award between $5 and $10 million, for an aggregate of $65.89 million, or about four percent of the total. These states are: Washington, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Vermont, Alabama, and Kansas. The remaining 19 states will award less than $5 million each and collectively less than two percent of all the grant aid.

These data show that the vast majority of the state grant aid is awarded by a relatively small number of states. Just the three states that award over $100 million award 44 percent of all the aid. Or, from another viewpoint, the 26 states whose program volumes rank in the top half of all states award 94 percent of all the aid.

Undergraduate Need-Based Aid

Table 2 displays the data for NASSGP member agencies' need-based comprehensive grant and scholarship programs for undergraduate students. For the third consecutive year aid awarded through these programs will exceed $1 billion. The expected award volume of $1.292 billion represents a twelve percent increase over last year's $1.154 billion. The total awards for earlier years were: for 1983-84, $1.035 billion; for 1982-83, $958 million; and, for 1981-82, $889 million.

This year's expected 12.1 percent growth rate exceeds last year's 11.4 percent growth rate. It should be noted, however, that program estimates of growth almost always exceed actual real increases. For example, the 1984-85 dollar volume was estimated, in Autumn of 1985, at $1.195 billion but the actual volume as reported in this year's survey was only $1.154 billion, or about 3.4 percent less than expected. Therefore, it is likely that the real growth rate of 1985-86 will parallel the growth rate of 1984-85. Nevertheless, the aggregate growth rates of 1984-85 and 1985-86 will be much larger than annual growth rates of earlier years. Between 1981-82 and 1985-86, aggregate need-based aid to undergraduates is expected to grow by $403 million or about 45 percent. It is especially significant that 64 percent of this growth has occurred in just the past two years. This laudable growth should be evaluated, however, against growth in costs paid by grant recipients during the same time period. On the average, costs at four-year private colleges, whose students received nearly half the need-based aid, grew by 40 percent between 1981-82 and 1985-86. Average costs of attendance at four-year public colleges, whose students receive about a third of this aid, grew by about 37 percent. Furthermore, it should be noted that $189 million of the $403 million growth occurred in the four states with the largest programs: New York, Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania. The growth in New York's program alone accounted for $100 million of the $403 million increase.

Because program dollar growth in just a few states with larger programs has a great impact on aggregate dollar growth rates, it makes more sense to compare annual growth rates by states. This year, on the average, costs at four-year colleges increased by about seven percent for most programs' aid recipients. Only 22 states (42 percent of the 52 states/territories reported in the survey) reported expected dollar volume growth rates in excess of ten percent. Thus college costs increased at a greater rate than grant dollar awards in over half the states. Fourteen states estimated no program growth (with four reporting losses) and another eight states estimated growth rates of less than five percent. The eight remaining states reported growth rates of between 5.0 and 9.9 percent. This is in sharp contrast to last year, when 47 states/territories reported at least some increase in program dollar volumes between 1983-84 and 1984-85 and 27 states reported increases in excess of ten percent. So in spite of the expected increase in aggregate award dollars from all states' programs, last year was a better year for more states than this one in terms of program dollar growth.

This year's expected program growth rates in ten states were quite noteworthy in that they exceeded 20 percent. Michigan's growth rate is highest, at 80.8 percent. Programs in New Mexico and Tennessee anticipate growth rates in excess of 40 percent and California, Delaware, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Washington expect to increase their award dollar volumes by more than 30 percent. Massachusetts and South Dakota expect 20 percent increases.

This year about 1,343,000 students are expected to receive aid from the need-based programs for undergraduates. This is a two percent increase over last year and an eleven percent increase over the 1,210,000 students who received aid in 1981-82. The growth rate in dollars awarded is much greater than the growth in annual recipients.

This year's average award will be approximately $969, up by about ten percent over last year's $881. In 1981-82 the average award was $682. The four-year percentage increase in average awards was 42 percent, or slightly above the increase in costs paid by most recipients.

Graduate Need-Based Grant Aid

This year the 23 states that reported need-based programs for graduate/professional school students expect to increase their aggregate award dollars by 11.9 percent to $19.5 million (see Table 3). This represents an increase of 14.7 percent since 1981-82's volume of $17 million. The numbers of aid recipients in 1984-85 and 1985-86 are quite similar, at approximately 26,000, but this year's number represents an increase of about 1,000 more recipients since 1981-82

As with the undergraduate need-based programs, only a few states award the majority of dollars to graduate/professional school students. For example, only seven states will award more than $1 million annually. They are, ranked by program dollar volumes: California, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, Oklahoma, and North Carolina. Their expected dollar volume is $16.7 million or 85 percent of the total for all 23 states. The remaining 16 states expect to award only $2.8 million or about $175,000 per state.

Less than half the states have need-based aid programs for graduate/professional school students and their growth rate in program dollars is much less than the rate of growth in awards to undergraduates. For example, the growth rate in aggregate award dollars in these 23 states is 14.7 percent since 1981-82 but need-based aid to undergraduates in these same states increased by 48.9 percent. It is quite clear that graduate/professional school students' access to need-based aid is much more restricted than undergraduates' access -- even in states with programs for post-baccalaureate students.

Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Programs

Table 4 shows that 28 states have grant programs that award aid to undergraduates without consideration of their financial needs. These programs can be grouped into three general categories: (1) "tuition equalization programs," designed to reduce the differences in tuition costs at public and private colleges; (2) "scholarship programs," designed to award meritorious students, generally for the purpose of enhancing the probability that the recipients will attend in-state institutions; and (3) "categorical aid programs," designed to encourage participation in particular programs of study, such as mathematics or science, or programs which aid dependents of special constituents, such as veterans or policemen.

In 1985-86, all these programs expect to award a total of $127 million to about 213,000 students. This represents a 7.3 percent increase over last year's $118.4 million awarded to 235,000 students. Since 1981-82, the year NASSGP first collected data on this type of aid, the dollar volume has grown by $39.3 million or about 44.8 percent.

In recent years there has been much debate on whether more aid should be non-need-based. Since 1981-82, non-need-based undergraduate aid in the 28 states with both need-based and non-need-based aid programs grew by $308.2 million, or 46.7 percent, from $660.5 million to $968.7 million. In 1981-82, the ratio of need-based to non-need-based dollars was 7.53 to 1; the expected 1985-86 ratio is 7.63 to 1. Therefore, the aggregate dollar growth rates in the two types of programs in states with both types are quite similar. However, it should be noted that six of these states spend more on non-need-based grant aid than need-based grant aid. The six states are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, North Carolina, and Virginia. All but Idaho spends more on non-need-based aid because of tuition equalization programs. Idaho spends slightly more on its scholarship program than its need-based-grant program $541,000 as compared to $509,000.

Seven states have tuition equalization programs. These states include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia. For 1985-86, expenditures through these programs are estimated at $71.9 million, or about 56.6 percent of all the non-need-based aid programs for undergraduates. Since 1981-82, aggregate dollars of aid through these types of programs have grown by about 27.7 percent or $15.6 million, from $56.3 million to $71.9 million. However, the growth in aggregate aid in tuition equalization grant programs was slowed by the fact that Michigan slashed its volume from $14.5 million to just $3 million between 1984-85 and 1985-86, diverting more funds to its need-based grant programs.

Fifteen states reported data for scholarship or merit-based grant programs that are generally available to talented students. (Some states' scholarship programs are directed toward students with special characteristics or who intend to study in a particular field.) These states include Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia, and Washington. Their programs are expected to award $35 million to recipients in 1985-86. This amount represents a 9.7 percent growth from last year's $31.9 million. About 85,000 students are expected to receive awards in 1985-86 for an average award of slightly over $400.

Non-Need-Based Graduate Programs

Table 5 shows that 20 states have non-need-based grant programs for graduates and/or professional school students. These programs are expected to award $11.020 million to 4,100 students in 1985-86. This represents a 24 percent growth rate in aggregate dollar volume over last year's $8.886 million awarded to 3,100 students. However, about 43 percent of the growth in aggregate dollars occurred in one program, New York's Empire State Scholarship for Training Teachers in Math and Science.

The NASSGP survey first collected data for non-need-based aid to graduate/professional school students for 1981-82. In that year $3.223 million was awarded to about 2,000 students by programs in just ten states. Therefore, the number of programs and states with programs have grown significantly in these past few years. Still the total amount of aid represents only 0.7 percent of all state-supported grant aid.

Other Aid Programs Administered By NASSGP Agencies

Table 6 describes a variety of other non-grant aid programs administered by NASSGP member agencies. Over 100 programs were identified by 38 responding states. Most of these programs, 67 or 62 percent, were loan programs of one kind or another, often the Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS/ALAS loan programs. Of the 52 NASSGP member agencies, 21 serve as guarantors for the federal GSL program in their states. Many states now have loan forgiveness programs of one kind or another. (See Section IV for additional details on these programs). Thirteen states reported administration of 14 work-study programs of one kind or another. The remaining programs were special scholarship programs, tuition remission programs, contractural programs, or categorical aid programs funded from non-state sources. The 38 states reporting programs indicated that state appropriations for all these agency-administered programs will exceed $360 million in 1985-86.

Other State-Funded Aid Programs

Table 7 displays the state aid programs that 14 states reported were administered by other agencies in their states. Most of these programs were categorical aid programs designed to assist students in the health professions (seven programs) or to aid dependents of veterans (four programs). But two were work-study programs (in Kansas and New York) and six programs (in Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Carolina) were especially designed to aid racial-ethnic minority group members. The 14 responding states indicated that state appropriations for these "other agency" programs will exceed $32 million in 1985-86.

Merit-Based Grant Programs for Need Undergraduates

Sixteen states have need-based grant programs for undergraduates which require some measure of academic potential or merit as a condition of original eligibility. This year the 19 programs in these states expect to award $244 million to 211,000 students (see Table 8). The average award through these programs is $1,153.

Last year, 1984-85, these 19 programs awarded $199 million to 206,000 students. So the annual aggregate growth rate in dollar volumes is 18.4 percent. However, nearly $38 million of the $44 million increase in volumes occurred in the programs of just two states, California and Michigan. The aggregate expected growth rate for all other states is only 10.9 percent, or about the rate of growth in need-based undergraduate programs in general.

Grant Programs For Use Only At Public Institutions

Ten states have need-based aid programs exclusively for undergraduates attending public institutions. Nine of these states also have one or more programs for students at non-public institutions. Only Wyoming restricts its awards to students at public institutions, because there are no non-public colleges in that state. These programs expect to award $20.3 million to 50,000 students in 1985-86. Last year they awarded $17.7 million to 50,000 students. This increase in award dollars to a similar number of recipients caused the average award to increase by about 13.1 percent, from $357 to $404 per year. It should be noted that the awards of one state (Wisconsin) account for over 60 percent of all the aid in this category.

Grant Programs For Use Only At Non-Public Institutions

Thirteen states have programs of need-based aid only for undergraduates who attend private institutions (see Table 10). These programs are expected to award $127 million to nearly 89,000 student in 1985-86. Last year they awarded $103 million to slightly over 84,000 students. Therefore, aggregate program dollar volume has increased by 23.3 percent. However, $18.45 million or 77 percent of the $24 million increase occurred in just one state, Michigan. In that state, funds were shifted from a non-need-based tuition equalization grant program to the need-based one to account for much of their program growth. The growth rate for aggregate award dollars in the other twelve states was only 3.2 percent, from $89.3 million to $92.2 million. Therefore, in general, the growth rate among the majority of grant programs exclusively for students at non-public institutions is lower than the rate for programs exclusively for students at public institutions. And the growth rate for the non-public programs is generally lower than the rate for all need-based programs.

Undergraduate Need-Based Aid By Institutional Types

Table 11 shows the percentage distribution of undergraduate need-based aid awards and dollars among in-state public and private institutions and out-of-state institutions for 94 programs. The respondents' estimates indicate that 57.1 percent of the award dollars will go to students attending in-state private institutions. About 41.3 percent will go to students attending in-state public institutions and the remaining 1.5 percent will be received by students attending schools outside the boundaries of their home states.

The percentages are very similar to those reported in earlier years of the 1980s and there are no discernible "long-term" shifts in the percentages of aggregate aid dollars going to students at the different types of institutions. Neither are there significant changes in proportions of recipients attending the different types of institutions.

Although over half the aid is awarded to students at in-state private colleges, these students represent only 38 percent of the total recipients. This is because awards to private college students generally are greater because of their higher tuition costs. Although 47 programs expected to award at least one-third of their aid dollars to students at private colleges, only 36 expected at least one-third of their recipients to attend private colleges. Again, these proportions are similar to those appearing in earlier surveys.

Only 18 programs in 15 states indicated that awards would go to students to attend institutions outside their states. In all, these students represent 1.9 percent of all recipients and 1.5 percent of all dollars. Only five states' programs will award at least one-third of a program's dollars to students attending out-of-state institutions. They are: Delaware, 57.7 percent; Rhode Island, 47.9 percent; Maine, 43.0 percent; Alaska, 34.6 percent; and, the District of Columbia, 33.3 percent. This pattern follows the one observed in last year's survey.

SSIG Program Activities By States

Table 12 displays the State Student Incentive Grant Program activities by states and territories. The 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported SSIG program expenditures of $75.9 million in 1984-85 and estimated expenditures of $75.6 million for 1985-86.

The seven states reporting the largest dollar expenditures were: California, $11.7 million; New York, $6.5 million; Texas, $4.2 million; Illinois, $4.1 million; Pennsylvania, $3.4 million; Michigan, $3.1 million; and, Ohio, $3.0 million. In all, these seven states accounted for 47 percent of all 1984-85 SSIG program expenditures.

In 1984-85, four states returned more than nominal ($3,000 or more) amounts of their SSIG allotments to the federal program. Two states, Arizona and Louisiana, each returned more than $100,000, Montana returned $18,000 and North Carolina returned $16,480. This pattern reverses a downward trend of earlier years. Last year only two states returned more than nominal sums but in 1981-82 and 1982-83 nine states returned more than $5,000.

This year 12 states expect half their need-based award dollar volumes to come from SSIG allocations. Last year 14 states fit this situation. In 1985-86, 17 states expect their SSIG allocations to exceed one-third of their program expenditures. Last year 17 states also found themselves in similar circumstances.

This year the SSIG allocations are expected to represent about 5.7 percent of the need-based aid offered through SSIG-funded programs. Last year's percentage was only 6.2 percent.

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED TOTAL GRANT AID AWARDED BY STATE PROGRAMS, 1985-86, BY TYPES OF PROGRAMS

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS)

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid		Other	Total
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Aid*	Grants
Alabama	$ 2.242	$ 0.066	$ 4.319	$ 0.076		$ 6.703
Alaska	(0.241)			(1.834)		(2.075)
Arizona	2.578	0.008				2.586
Arkansas	4.412		0.392			4.804
California	119.859	3.887				123.746
Colorado	9.304	0.806	7.304	1.047		18.461
Connecticut	11.198			0.100	$ 6.900	18.198
Delaware	0.714	0.126	0.202	0.024		1.066
District of Columbia	1.106	**				1.106
Florida	14.799	0.002	16.573	0.528	0.136	32.038
Georgia	4.443		11.361	0.600	0.732	17.136
Hawaii	(0.493)					(0.493)
Idaho	0.509		0.541			1.050
Illinois	123.202		3.750		9.464	136.416
Indiana	34.661		0.404	0.250		35.315
Iowa	22.533		0.983	**		23.516
Kansas	5.342					5.342
Kentucky	9.081					9.081
Louisiana	1.522		1.207	0.095		2.824
Maine	0.809		0.375	0.125		1.309
Maryland	(7.361)	(0.399)	(1.425)	(0.039)	(4.075)	(13.299)
Massachusetts	43.642	2.533	1.931		18.868	66.974
Michigan	59.430	2.160	3.957			65.547
Minnesota	52.800				1.640	54.440
Mississippi	1.286		0.945	0.325		2.556
Missouri	9.645					9.645
Montana	0.393					0.393
Nebraska	(1.089)					(1.089)
Nevada	(0.414)	**				(0.414)
New Hampshire	0.666	0.003	0.003	0.620		1.292
New Jersey	67.976	0.630	2.117	0.400		71.123
New Mexico	(1.461)					(1.461)
New York	382.250	3.750	23.255	2.815		412.070
North Carolina	4.505	1.164	19.829		18.489	43.987
North Dakota	0.802				0.088	0.890
Ohio	47.210		12.221			59.431
Oklahoma	8.632	1.405	0.147	0.037	7.608	17.829
Oregon	9.344	0.063			1.463	10.870
Pennsylvania	98.069		0.766			98.835
Rhode Island	8.149					8.149

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid		Other	Total
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Aid*	Grants
South Carolina	(13.726)				0.505	14.231
South Dakota	0.641	**	0.035			0.676
Tennessee	12.082		0.203	0.039		12.324
Texas	22.430	1.788			0.282	24.500
Utah	1.632	**	0.590	0.891		3.113
Vermont	7.888	0.132			0.162	8.182
Virginia	4.420		12.166	1.175		17.761
Washington	9.764		0.028		0.153	9.945
West Virginia	5.227				3.616	8.843
Wisconsin	28.240					28.240
Wyoming	(0.204)	(0.036)				(0.240)
Puerto Rico	(11.505)	(0.590)				(12.095)
Totals	$1,291.931	$19.548	$127.029	$11.020	$74.181	$1,523.709
Percent	84.8%	1.3%	8.3%	0.7%	4.9%	100.0%

* Aid reported under this heading includes grant aid administered by other state agencies, tuition fee waiver programs administered by state and institutions, special programs for veterans, matching programs, etc.

** Reported a grant program for graduate students but could not report dollars awarded. Amounts are included in undergraduate figures for these states.

Figures in ( ) are 1984-85 data.

TABLE 2

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE COMPETITIVE AND NON-COMPETITIVE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANT PROGRAMS BASED ON NEED, 1984-85 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1985-86: ACADEMIC YEARS COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program - Undergraduates	2,461	2,480	+ 0.8%	$ 2.242	$ 2.242	N.C.	$ 911	$ 904
Alaska								
Student Incentive Grants	(161)	(161)	N.C.	(.241)	(.241)	N.C.	(1,497)	(1,497)
Arizona								
Incentive Grant Program - Undergraduate	3,417	3,639	+ 6.5	2.355	2.578	+ 9.5%	689	708
Arkansas								
State Scholarship Program	11,691	11,791	+ 0.9	3.792	4.412	+16.4	324	374
California								
Cal Grant A	40,567	41,600		61.612	81.417			
Cal Grant B	20,990	21,538		26.326	32.023			
Cal Grant C	2,290	2,393		2.359	3.806			
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Undergraduates	707	731		1.862	2.601			
Law Enforcement Personnel - Undergraduates	6	6		.007	.012			
All Programs	64,560	66,268	+ 2.6	92.166	119.859	+30.0	1,428	1,809
Colorado								
Student Incentive Grants	2,500	2,500		2.079	2.074			
Student Grants	9,750	9,800		6.700	7.230			
All Programs	12,250	12,300	+ 0.4	8.779	9.304	+ 6.0	717	756
Connecticut								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	3,415	3,300		2.444	3.036			
Independent College Student Grant Program	4,550	5,090		4.987	6.105			
State Supplemental Grants	3,350	3,500		2.181	2.057			
All Programs	11,315	11,890	+ 5.1	9.612	11.198	+16.5	849	942
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Undergraduates	873	1,190	+36.3	.536	.714	+33.2	614	600

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	827	885		1.109	1.106	- 0.3	1,341	1,250
Florida								
Student Assistance Grants	19,637	22,000		13.943	14.768			
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Undergraduate	22	19		.024	.031			
All Programs	19,659	22,019	+12.0	13.967	14.799	+ 5.9	710	672
Georgia								
Student Incentive Grant Program	15,332	14,333	- 6.5	4.040	4.443	+10.0	264	310
Hawaii								
Student Incentive Grants	(1,400)	(1,400)	N.C.	(.493)	(.493)	N.C.	(352)	(352)
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants	800	850	+ 6.3	.509	.509	N.C.	636	599
Illinois								
Monetary Award Program	104,381	96,814		109.517	122.502			
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	(1,350)	(1,350)		(.700)	.700			
All Programs	105,731	98,164	- 7.2	110.217	123.202	+11.8	1,042	1,255
Indiana								
Higher Education Awards	25,946	31,890		18.462	25.719			
Freedom of Choice Grants	5,997	8,676		6.545	8.942			
All Programs	31,943	40,566	+27.0	25.007	34.661	+38.6	783	854
Iowa								
Scholarship Program	1,205	1,205		.699	.673			
Tuition Grant Program	10,388	10,750		20.410	20.733			
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	3,641	3,273		1.096	1.127			
All Programs	15,234	15,228	0.0	22.205	22.533	+ 1.5	1,458	1,480
Kansas								
State Scholarships	2,041	1,950		.764	.992			
Tuition Grants	3,843	4,100		4.077	4.350			
All Programs	5,884	6,050	+ 2.8	4.841	5.342	+10.3	823	883
Kentucky								
Student Incentive Grants	11,583	12,250		3.993	4.229			
Tuition Grant Program	4,643	5,300		4.249	4.852			
All Programs	16,226	17,550	+ 8.2	8.242	9.081	+10.2	508	517
Louisiana								
Incentive Grants	3,049	2,404	-21.2	1.931	1.522	-21.2	633	633
Maine								
Incentive Grants	3,277	1,925	-41.3	.794	.809	+ 1.9	242	420

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1984-85	Average Award Amount 1985-86
Maryland								
General State Scholarships	(6,900)	(6,900)		(4.648)	(4.648)			
Senatorial Grants - Undergraduates	(6,815)	(6,815)		(2.508)	(2.508)			
Proprietary School Grants	(345)	(345)		(.200)	(.200)			
Children of Deceased Firemen	(6)	(6)		(.005)	(.005)			
All Programs	(14,066)	(14,066)	N.C.	(7.361)	(7.361)	N.C.	(523)	(523)
Massachusetts								
General Scholarship	42,286	47,000		35.557	42.958			
Christian Herter Program	65	77		.241	.384			
Teacher Incentive	91	200		.139	.300			
All Programs	42,442	47,277	+11.4	35.937	43.642	+21.4	847	923
Michigan								
Competitive Scholarships	19,921	21,371		16.490	24.600			
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	13,954	12,721		16.376	34.830			
All Programs	33,875	34,092	+ 0.6	32.866	59.430	+80.8	970	1,743
Minnesota								
Scholarship and Grant Program	53,542	56,000	+ 4.6	44.900	52.800	+17.6	839	943
Mississippi								
Student Incentive Grants	1,956	1,950	- 0.3	1.297	1.286	- 0.8	663	659
Missouri								
Student Grants	8,221	8,300	+ 1.0	9.128	9.645	+ 5.7	1,110	1,162
Montana								
Incentive Grants	(1,200)	800	-33.3	.382	.393	+ 2.9	318	491
Nebraska								
Incentive Grants	(1,850)	(1,850)	N.C.	(1.089)	(1.089)	N.C.	(589)	(589)
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	(828)	(828)	N.C.	(.414)	(.414)	N.C.	(500)	(500)
New Hampshire								
Incentive Grants	1,410	1,400		.532	.617			
Nursing Education Grants - Undergraduates	121	119		.050	.049			
All Programs	1,531	1,519	- 0.8	.582	.666	+14.4	380	438
New Jersey								
Tuition Aid Grants	45,832	40,380		39.135	47.685			
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	12,404	11,495		14.918	16.691			
Garden State Scholarships	8,124	8,514		3.544	3.600			
All Programs	66,360	60,389	- 9.0	57.597	67.976	+18.0	868	1,126

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1984-85	Average Award Amount 1985-86
New Mexico								
Incentive Grants	(1,700)	(1,700)		(.775)	1.211			
Student Choice	N/A	N/A		(.250)	(.250)			
All Programs	(1,700)	(1,700)	N.C.	(1.025)	(1.461)	+42.5	(456)	(712)
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	339,840	326,400		377.190	371.250			
Aid for Part-Time Study	7,200	(7,200)		3.200	11.000			
All Programs	347,040	333,600	- 3.9	380.390	382.250	+ 0.5	1,096	1,146
North Carolina								
Student Incentive Grants	4,964	4,840		3.254	3.266			
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	1,714	1,720		1.133	1.140			
American Indian Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	198	200		.082	.099			
All Programs	6,876	6,760	- 1.7	4.469	4.505	+ 0.8	659	675
North Dakota								
Tuition Assistance Grants	532	567		.205	.256			
Student Financial Assistance Program	1,185	1,200		.497	.546			
All Programs	1,717	1,767	+ 2.9	.702	.802	+14.2	409	454
Ohio								
Instructional Grants	70,564	90,000	+27.5	44.800	47.210	+ 5.4	635	525
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grants - Undergraduates	13,160	15,300	+16.3	6.487	8.632	+33.1	493	564
Oregon								
Need Grants	15,496	16,350		8.300	8.673			
Cash Awards	759	820		.486	.548			
Foreign Student Fee Remission - Undergraduates	40	28		.081	.058			
EOSC Fee Remission	67	64		.069	.065			
All Programs	16,362	17,262	+ 5.5	8.936	9.344	+ 4.6	546	541
Pennsylvania								
State Grants	117,467	119,470		87.984	98.049			
POW/MIA Program	(10)	(10)		(.018)	.020			
All Programs	117,477	119,480	+ 1.7	88.002	98.069	+11.4	749	821
Rhode Island								
Scholarship and Grant Program	10,468	11,000	+ 5.1	7.560	8.149	+ 7.8	722	741

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1984-85	Average Award Amount 1985-86
South Carolina								
Tuition Grants	7,412	(7,412)	N.C.	13.726	(13.726)	N.C.	1,852	(1,852)
South Dakota								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	1,014	1,400		.431	.431			
Tuition Equalization Grants	400	800		.100	.200			
Educational Excellence Scholarship	0	7		.000	.010			
All Programs	1,414	2,207	+56.1	.531	.641	+20.7	376	290
Tennessee								
Student Assistance Awards	16,638	19,621	+17.9	8.207	12.082	+47.2	493	616
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	15,679	16,045		19.082	18.806			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates	6,419	6,419		2.732	3.124			
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	657	657		.477	.500			
All Programs	22,755	23,121	+ 1.6	22.291	22.430	+ 0.6	980	970
Utah								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	1,411	2,500		1.168	1.064			
Educationally Disadvantaged	2,735	2,500		.497	.568			
All Programs	4,146	5,000	+20.6	1.665	1.632	- 2.0	402	326
Vermont								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	8,006	8,069		7.078	7.422			
Part-Time Student Grants	942	1,225		.140	.395			
Non-Degree Student Grant Program - Undergraduates	0	453		.000	.071			
All Programs	8,948	9,747	+ 8.9	7.218	7.888	+ 9.3	807	809
Virginia								
College Scholarship Assistance Program	5,959	6,500	+ 9.1	4.374	4.420	+ 1.1	734	680
Washington								
State Need Grants	12,156	13,000		7.184	9.762			
Assistance to Blind Students	3	4		.001	.002			
All Programs	12,159	13,004	+ 6.9	7.185	9.764	+35.9	591	751
West Virginia								
Higher Education Grant Program	6,840	6,500	- 5.0	4.850	5.227	+ 7.8	709	804

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1984-85	Average Award Amount 1985-86
Wisconsin								
Tuition Grants	7,676	8,000		10.774	11.644			
Higher Education Grants	31,796	33,000		10.284	12.298			
Indian Student Grants	874	900		.940	1.015			
Handicapped Student Grants	72	85		.103	.115			
Talent Incentive Grants	2,346	2,900		2.554	3.168			
All Programs	42,764	44,885	+ 5.0	24.655	28.240	+14.5	577	629
Wyoming								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	(279)	(279)	N.C.	(.204)	(.204)	N.C.	(731)	(731)
Puerto Rico								
Incentive Grant - Undergraduates*	(3,000)	(3,000)		(1.362)	(1.362)			
Educational Fund - Undergraduates*	(9,000)	(9,000)		(2.300)	(2.300)			
Legislative Awards - Undergraduates	(37,200)	(37,200)		(7.843)	(7.843)			
All Programs	(49,200)	(49,200)	N.C.	(11.505)	(11.505)	N.C.	(234)	(234)
Grand Totals	1,315,839	1,342,509	+ 2.0%	$1,153.413	$1,291.931	+12.0%	$ 877	$ 962

Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.
Figures in ( ) are 1984-85 data from last year's report or 1985-86 data not available.

TABLE 3

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE NEED-BASED AID PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1984-85 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1985-86

	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
State/Program	1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program - Graduates	20	20		$ .018	$ .018			
Chiropractic Scholarships	0	15		.000	.048			
All Programs	20	35	+75.0%	.018	.066	+266.7%	$ 900	$ 1,886
Arizona								
Incentive Grant Program - Graduates	10	11	+10.0	.007	.008	+ 14.3	700	727
California								
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Graduates	291	301		.768	1.073			
Graduate Fellowships	875	873		2.595	2.812			
Law Enforcement Personnel - Graduates	1	1		.001	.002			
All Programs	1,167	1,175	+ 0.7	3.364	3.887	+ 15.5	2,883	3,308
Colorado								
Graduate Grants	700	700	N.C.	.771	.806	+ 4.5	1,101	1,151
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Graduates	154	210	+36.4	.095	.126	+ 32.6	617	600
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Florida								
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	.001	.002	+100.0	1,000	2,000
Maryland								
Senatorial Grants - Graduates	(359)	(359)		(.218)	(.218)			
Professional Scholarships	(240)	(240)		(.150)	(.150)			
Graduate Nursing Grants	(20)	(20)		(.031)	(.031)			
All Programs	(619)	(619)	N.C.	(.399)	(.399)	N.C.	(645)	(645)
Massachusetts								
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship	633	656		.758	.785			
Graduate Student Grant Program	(1,000)	(1,000)		1.500	1.748			
All Programs	1,633	1,656	+ 1.4	2.258	2.533	+ 12.2	1,383	1,530

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1984-85	Average Award Amount 1985-86
Michigan								
Tuition Grants - Graduates	1,217	1,143	- 6.1	1.391	2.160	+ 55.3	1,143	1,890
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
New Hampshire								
Nursing Education Grants - Graduates	6	6	N.C.	.003	.003	N.C.	500	500
New Jersey								
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	226	210	- 7.1	.635	.630	- 0.8	2,810	3,000
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program - Graduates	14,160	13,600	- 4.0	3.810	3.750	- 1.6	269	276
North Carolina								
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	67	65		.512	.608			
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	20	19		.143	.176			
Minority Presence Scholarship - Graduates	429	430		.357	.360			
American Indian Scholarships - Graduates	40	40		.017	.020			
All Programs	556	554	- 0.4	1.029	1.164	+ 13.1	1,851	2,101
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grants - Graduates	1,462	1,700	+16.3	1,056	1.405	+ 33.0	722	826
Oregon								
Foreign Student Fee Remission - Graduates	44	31	-29.5	.088	.063	- 28.4	2,000	2,032
South Dakota								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Graduates	1,308	1,338		1.704	1.680			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Graduates	173	173		.094	.108			
All Programs	1,481	1,511	+ 2.0	1.798	1.788	- 0.6	1,214	1,183
Utah								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Vermont								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	81	81		.122	.128			
Non-Degree Student Grant Program - Graduates	0	22		.000	.004			
All Programs	81	103	+27.2	.122	.132	+ 8.2	1,506	1,282
Wyoming								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	(21)	(21)	N.C.	(.036)	(.036)	N.C.	(1,714)	(1,714)

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage	Average Award Amount	
	1984-85	1985-86	Change	1984-85	1985-86	Change	1984-85	1985-86
Puerto Rico								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Educational Fund - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Legislative Awards - Graduates	(2,800)	(2,800)		(.590)	(.590)			
All Programs	(2,800)	(2,800)	N.C.	(.590)	(.590)	N.C.	(211)	(211)
Grand Totals	26,358	26,086	- 1.0%	$17.471	$19.548	+ 11.9%	$ 663	$ 749

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.
Figures in ( ) are 1984-85 data from last year's survey or 1985-86 data not available.

TABLE 4

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1984-85 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1985-86

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1984-85	Average Award Amount 1985-86
Alabama								
Student Grants Program	7,396	7,500		$ 2.947	$ 3.100			
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Undergraduates	398	414		.164	.194			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	202	252		.869	1.025			
All Programs	7,996	8,166	+ 2.1%	3.980	4.319	+ 8.5%	$ 498	$ 529
Arkansas								
Governor's Scholar's Program	100	196	+ 96.0	.199	.392	+ 97.0	1,990	2,000
Colorado								
Undergraduate Merit Awards	9,450	9,500		6.487	7.008			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	250	225		.150	.130			
National Guard Tuition Assistance	300	325		.153	.160			
Dependents Tuition Assistance	4	3		.007	.006			
All Programs	10,004	10,053	+ 0.5	6.797	7.304	+ 7.5	679	727
Delaware								
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	5	1		.008	.002			
Diamond State Scholars	200	200		.200	.200			
All Programs	205	201	- 2.0	.208	.202	- 2.9	1,015	1,005
Florida								
Tuition Voucher Fund	15,613	15,209		11.900	13.323			
Academic Scholars' Fund	2,080	2,400		2.032	3.200			
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	56	49		.047	.047			
Confederate Memorial Scholarship Program	24	24		.003	.003			
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships - Undergraduates**	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Critical Teachers Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Undergraduates**	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
All Programs	17,773	17,682	- 0.5	13.982	16.573	+ 18.5	787	937

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1984-85	Average Award Amount 1985-86
Georgia								
Tuition Equalization Grants	14,196	14,128		10.292	10.949		725	775
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	15	18		.029	.036		1,933	2,000
Governor's Scholarship Program	N/A	193		N/A	.250		N/A	1,295
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	402	420		.121	.126		301	300
All Programs	14,613	14,759	+ 1.0	10.442	11.361	+ 8.8	(715)	770
Idaho								
State Student Honor Scholarship	N/A	N/A		N/A	.541		N/A	N/A
Illinois								
National Guard Scholarship	(1,547)	(1,547)		(1.020)	1.200			
Descendants Grants	(25)	(25)		(.045)	.050			
Merit Recognition Scholarships	N/A	N/A		N/A	2.500			
All Programs	(1,572)	(1,572)	N.C.	(1.065)	3.750	+ 252.1	(677)	(795)
Indiana								
Hoosier Scholarships	832	808	- 2.9	.416	.404	- 2.9	500	500
Iowa								
National Guard Educational Benefits - Undergraduates*	81	91		.017	.021			
Science and Math Grant	5,393	6,000		1.444	.962			
All Programs	5,474	6,091	+ 11.3	1.461	.983	- 32.7	267	161
Louisiana								
T. H. Harris Scholarships	7,642	8,000		1.204	1.155			
Rockefeller Scholarships - Undergraduates	28	26		.032	.032			
High School Rally Scholarships	25	(25)		(.020)	.020			
All Programs	7,695	8,051	+ 4.6	1.256	1.207	- 3.9	163	150
Maine								
Blaine House Scholars Program	0	262		.000	.375		0	1,431
Maryland								
War Orphan Grants - Undergraduates	(171)	(171)		(.081)	(.081)			
House of Delegate Grants - Undergrads	(221)	(221)		(.281)	(.281)			
Reimbursement of Firemen	(155)	(155)		(.081)	(.081)			
Distinguished Scholar Program	(1,114)	(1,114)		(.880)	(.880)			
Children of POW Grants	(2)	(2)		(.002)	(.002)			
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	(34)	(34)		(.080)	(.080)			
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	(25)	(25)		(.020)	(.020)			
All Programs	(1,722)	(1,722)	N.C.	(1.425)	(1.425)	N.C.	(828)	(828)

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86
Massachusetts								
Honor Scholarships	640	640		.735	.750			
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	74	92		.063	.081			
War Orphans Program	122	100		.099	.100			
Commonwealth Scholars	794	1,000		.794	1.000			
All Programs	1,630	1,832	+ 12.4	1.691	1.931	+ 14.2	1,037	1,054
Michigan								
Differential Grants	48,925	15,000		14.493	3.000			
Indian Tuition Waiver	(1,100)	1,100		(.750)	.957			
All Programs	50,025	16,100	- 67.8	15.243	3.957	- 74.0	305	246
Mississippi								
Student Grants - S.R.E.B.	(83)	(83)		(.417)	.375			
Math/Science	N/A	N/A		(.380)	.300			
Nursing	(93)	(93)		(.117)	.120			
POW/Law/Fireman - Intern	(17)	(17)		(.153)	.150			
All Programs	(193)	(193)	N.C.	(1.067)	.945	- 11.4	(3,560)	(3,342)
New Hampshire								
War Orphans Scholarships	9	10	+ 11.1	.002	.003	+ 50.0	222	300
New Jersey								
Public Tuition Benefits	22	25		.017	.025			
MIA/POW Tuition Grants	8	8		.028	.030			
Distinguished Scholars Program	0	705		.000	.705			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	0	1,333		.000	1.000			
Veterans Tuition Credit Program - Undergraduates*	0	1,300		.000	.357			
All Programs	30	3,371	+11,136.7	.045	2.117	+4,604.4	1,500	628
New York								
Regents Scholarships	61,000	62,000		17.100	17.200			
Nursing Scholarships	1,700	1,700		.405	.405			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Awards	950	2,000		.550	3.000			
Empire State Scholarship for Training Teachers in Math & Science - Undergrads	284	686		.523	1.650			
Health Services Corps	N/A	N/A		(1.000)	1.000			
All Programs	63,934	66,386	+ 3.8	19.578	23.255	+ 18.8	291	335
North Carolina								
Legislative Tuition Grants	24,198	23,720	- 2.0	18.161	19.829	+ 9.2	751	836

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86
Ohio								
Academic Scholarship Program	3,577	1,000		3.481	1.000			
War Orphans Scholarship Program	779	329		1.211	1.376			
Student Choice Grants	9,600	17,000		4.200	9.845			
All Programs	13,956	18,329	+ 31.3	8.892	12.221	+ 37.4	637	667
Oklahoma								
Future Teachers Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	75	116	+ 54.7	.074	.147	+ 98.6	987	1,267
Pennsylvania								
Scholars in Education Awards	195	277		.409	.576			
Loan Forgiveness Program	65	(65)		.107	.190			
All Programs	260	342	+ 31.5	.516	.766	+ 48.4	1,985	2,240
South Dakota								
Superior Scholar Scholarship	19	35	+ 84.2	.018	.035	+ 94.4	947	1,000
Tennessee								
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	96	168	+ 75.0	.097	.203	+ 109.3	1,010	1,208
Utah								
Career Teaching Scholarship	365	365	N.C.	.545	.590	+ 8.3	1,493	1,616
Virginia								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program - Undergraduates	12,079	11,739		11.021	11.881			
Virginia Scholars Program	50	95		.150	.285			
All Programs	12,129	11,834	- 2.4	11.171	12.166	+ 8.9	921	1,028
Washington								
Paul L. Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	19	19		.028	.028			
Scholars Program	147	147		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
All Programs	166	166	N.C.	.028	.028	N.C.	1,474	1,474
Grand Total	235,071	212,530	- 9.6%	$118.359	$127.029	+ 7.3%	$ 504	$ 598

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

** Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under graduate category.
Figures in ( ) are 1984-85 data from last year's survey or 1985-86 data not available.

TABLE 5

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1984-85 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1985-86

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86
Alabama								
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Graduates	44	46		$ .018	$ .022			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Graduates	11	13		.046	.054			
All Programs	55	59	+ 7.3%	.064	.076	+ 18.8%	$ 1,164	$ 1,288
Alaska								
WICHE Student Exchange	N/A	N/A		(1.834)	(1.834)	N.C.	N/A	N/A
Colorado								
Graduate Fellowship	690	700	+ 1.4	.987	1.047	+ 6.1	1,430	1,496
Connecticut								
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	10	10	N.C.	.100	.100	N.C.	10,000	10,000
Delaware								
Optometric Institutional Aid	4	6	+ 50.0	.016	.024	+ 50.0	4,000	4,000
Florida								
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships - Graduates**	246	198		.049	.119			
Regents Scholarships	1	3		.003	.008			
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	34	48		.170	.240			
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Graduates**	304	400		.080	.161			
All Programs	585	649	+ 10.9	.302	.528	+ 74.8	516	814
Georgia								
Regents Opportunity Assistance Grants	N/A	N/A		(.500)	.600	+ 20.0	N/A	N/A
Indiana								
Loan Forgiveness for Math/Science Teachers	116	175		.047	.150			
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	134	160		.095	.100			
All Programs	250	335	+ 34.0	.142	.250	+ 76.1	568	746

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1984-85	1985-85		1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86
Iowa								
National Guard Educational Benefits - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Louisiana								
Rockefeller Scholarship - Graduates	83	77	- 7.2	.095	.095	N.C.	1,145	1,234
Maine								
Blaine House Scholars Program	0	87		.000	.125		0	1,437
Maryland								
House of Delegates Grants - Graduates	(7)	(7)		(.015)	(.015)			
War Orphan Grants - Graduates	(9)	(9)		(.004)	(.004)			
Family Practice - Medicine	(6)	(6)		(.020)	(.020)			
All Programs	(22)	(22)	N.C.	(.039)	(.039)	N.C.	(1,773)	(1,773)
Mississippi								
Special Medical/Nursing	N/A	N/A		(.042)	.100			
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	(138)	(138)		(.220)	.225			
All Programs	(138)	(138)	N.C.	(.262)	.325	+ 24.0	(1,594)	(1,630)
New Hampshire								
Medical Capitation	N/A	N/A		(.200)	.326			
Veterinary Capitation	N/A	N/A		(.221)	.258			
Optometry Capitation	N/A	N/A		(.018)	.036			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		(.439)	.620	+ 41.2	N/A	N/A
New Jersey								
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	74	66		.435	.400			
Veterans Tuition Credit Program - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
All Programs	74	66	- 10.8	.435	.400	- 8.0	5,878	6,061
New York								
Lehman Fellowships	N/A	N/A		(.405)	.390			
Medical/Dental	N/A	N/A		(.907)	1.000			
Empire State Scholarship for Training Teachers in Math & Science - Graduates	296	714		.428	1.350			
Professional Opportunity Scholarship	N/A	N/A		(.075)	.075			
All Programs	296	714	+141.2	1.815	2.815	+ 55.1	(1,446)	(1,891)
Oklahoma								
Future Teachers Scholarship Program - Graduates	19	29	+ 52.6	.018	.037	+105.6	947	1,276
Tennessee								
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	20	34	+ 70.0	.019	.039	+105.3	950	1,147

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86		1984-85	1985-86
Utah								
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)	96	74	- 22.9	1.085	.891	- 17.9	11,302	12,041
Virginia								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program - Graduates	804	1,161	+ 44.4	.734	1.175	+ 60.1	913	1,012
Grand Totals	3,146	4,161	+ 32.3%	$ 8.886	$11.020	+ 24.0%	$ 2,825	$ 2,648

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

** Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under graduate category.
Figures in ( ) are 1984-85 data from last year's survey or 1985-86 data not available.

TABLE 6

OTHER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE AGENCY

State/Program	1985-86 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Alabama								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0			X	X		$101,200,000	46,000
Alaska								
Student Loan Program	$60,500,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$73,800,000	16,400
Arkansas								
Math/Science Loan	$150,000	Und	X			X	$153,076	68
Teacher and Administrator Loan Program	$275,000	Und/Grd		X		X	$586,079	1,464
California								
Guaranteed Loan (Old)	$76,000	(Program collects for loans made in 1966 and 1967)						
California Educational Loan Programs	$15,523,396	Und/Grd						
California Guaranteed Student Loan Program	(included in CELP)	Und/Grd		X		X	$650,000,000	250,000
California Loans to Assist Students	(included in CELP)	Und/Grd		X		X	N/A	N/A
Colorado								
Work Study	$7,220,823	Und	X (30%)		X (70%)		$6,400,000	6,400
Federal Match (NDSL)	$256,830				X			N/A
Connecticut								
Teacher Incentive Loan Program	$350,000	Und/Grd	X			X	$404,000	101
Educational Loans to Encourage Excellence in Teaching	$450,000	Und	X		Partially		$440,000	110
Florida								
Critical Teacher Shortage Scholarship Loan	$1,500,000	Und/Grd		X		X	$2,000,000	500
Critical Teacher Shortage Loan Forgiveness	$300,000			X		X	$337,500	90
Public School Work Experience Program	$500,000	Und	X		X		$741,000	570
College Career Work Experience Program	$1,630,720	Und		X	X		$3,198,000	2,460
Georgia								
Guaranteed Student Loans	$3,113,550	Und/Grd		X			$3,060,000	1,530
Osteopathic Cancellable Medical Loans	$180,000	Und	X		X		$160,000	20
N. Georgia College Cancellable Military Loans	$139,500	Und	X			X	$132,000	44
Illinois								
Guaranteed Loan		Und/Grd		X	X			
ALAS		Und/Grd		X	X			
Parent Loan		Und		X		X		
Indiana								
College Work Study	$483,512	Und			X			
Indiana Medical and Nursing Distribution Loan Fund	$122,963	Grd			X			

State/Program	1985-86 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Iowa								
Guaranteed Loan	$0			X	X		$110,000,000	52,000
PLUS Loan	$0			X		X	$6,500,000	2,800
Guaranteed Loan Payment	$57,690			X		X	$57,690	60
Science and Math Loan Program	$67,305			X		X	$67,305	
Kansas								
Osteopathic Loan	$435,147	Grd		X	X		$435,147	44
Optometry Loan Program	$108,000	Grd		X	X		$108,000	27
Kentucky								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grd		X	X		$60,000,000	29,500
PLUS	N/A	Und/Grd		X		X	$1,200,000	2,500
Commonwealth Work Study	$1,000,000 (includes admin/ operating costs)	Und (preferred)		X	X		$690,000	480
Louisiana								
Guaranteed Student Loan		Und/Grd						
Maine								
Osteopathic Loan Fund	$120,000	Grd			X			
Postgraduate Health Program	$1,115,621	Grd		X		X	$322,000	23
Maryland								
Physicians Assistant and Nurse Practitioner	$75,000	Und						
Massachusetts								
Gilbert Matching Grant Program	$7,875,000	Und		X	X		$7,875,000	N/A
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	$9,942,551	Und		X	X		$9,942,551	16,500
Consortium Scholarship Program	$460,000	Und		X	X		$460,000	550
Adult Learners Program	$590,000	Und		X	X		$590,000	N/A
Low Interest Loan Program	$1,165,000	Und		X	X		$1,165,000	N/A
Educational Employment Program	$1,747,500	Und		X	X		$1,747,500	N/A
Michigan								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$3,600,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$180,000,000	90,000
State Direct Loan	$4,163,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$30,000,000	15,000
Degree Reimbursement	$7,400,000	Und/Grd		X		X	$7,400,000	9,900
Minnesota								
Work Study	$4,300,000			X	X		$4,320,000	2,400
Part-Time Grant	$1,000,000			X	X		$1,000,000	2,000
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grd		X	X (if AGI is over $30,000)		$34,000,000	15,000
AVTI - Emergency Loan	$100,000			X	X		N/A	N/A
Student Education Loan Fund (SELF)	$0	Und/Grd		X		X	$20,000,000	6,500

State/Program	1985-86 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Mississippi								
Medical Loan	$300,000			X	X		$300,000	50
Guaranteed Student Loan/PLUS	$500,000			X	X	X	$500,000	250
Academic Common Market	N/A			X		X	N/A	N/A
Missouri								
Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS Program	$2,923,997 administrative costs not state general revenue funds	Und/Grd		X	X (GSL)	X (PLUS)	$148,000,000	61,675
Montana								
Work Study	$291,000	Und/Grd	X (70%)		X (30%)		$440,000	800
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grd	X					
New Jersey								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grd		X	X (if over $30,000)		$270,000,000	112,000
PLUS	$0	Und/Grd		X			$20,000,000	7,600
New Mexico								
Work Study	$1,484,000	Und/Grd	X (50%)		X (50%)		$1,400,000	1,400
Osteopathic Student Loan	$150,000	Grd		X	X		$175,000	25
Nursing Student Loan	$25,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$175,000	70
Physician Student Loan	$225,000	Grd		X	X		$224,000	28
New York								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	Und/Grd		X				522,000
PLUS	$0	Und		X				20,800
ALAS	$0	Und/Grd		X				31,000
State Supplemental Health Loan Program and State Guaranteed Loans	$7,600,000	Und/Grd		X				250
North Carolina								
College Work Study Matching	$1,436,400			X	X		$8,439,000	9,700
Insured Student Loan Program and PLUS	$70,000,000			X	X		$70,000,000	28,000
Tuition Remission	$6,530,374			X		X		
Brooks Foundation Scholarships	$113,400	Und	X		X		$113,400	54
Turrentine Foundation Scholarships	$750,750	Und		X	X		$750,750	500
Suther Scholarships	$19,200	Und	X		X		$19,200	16
Carrow Scholarships	$15,000	Und	X		X		$15,000	5
Atkinson Scholarships	$9,000	Und	X		X		$9,000	9
Non Service Scholarships	$1,255,150	Und			X			
State Contractual Scholarships	$7,128,000	Und			X			
Oklahoma								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grd		X	X		$50,000,000	25,000
Fee Waiver Scholarship	$0	Und	X		X		$7,607,817	15,000
Teacher Education Loan	$200,000	Und/Grd		X		X	$170,000	50

State/Program	1985-86 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Oregon								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$79,234,263	Und/Grd		X	X		$79,234,263	35,547
Medical/Dental Student Loan	$300,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$1,075,000	350
Purchase of Educational Services from Independent Colleges	$1,462,806						$1,462,806	2,367
Pennsylvania								
Guaranteed Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grd		X	X (if over $30,000)		$628,900,000	274,000
Institutional Assistance Grants	$17,888,000						$17,888,000	
Matching Funds and Summer Work Study	$3,090,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$4,105,255	Unknown
Parent Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grd		X		X	$50,400,000	19,800
Health Education Assistance Loans	funded through revenue bonds	Und/Grd		X		X	$40,000,000	6,000
Higher Education Loan Plan	(see above)	Und/Grd		X		X	$35,000,000	7,000
Rhode Island								
Work Opportunity Program	$500,000	Und		X	X		$625,000	900
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	Und/Grd		X	X (if AGI is over $30,000)		$46,000,000	21,000
Intern	$5,500	Und/Grd	X		X		N/A	300
Contract	$0	Grd		X		X	$315,200	30
Tennessee								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0			X			$94,325,000	37,729
PLUS	$0			X		X	$3,942,900	1,314
Texas								
Hinson-Hazlewood Loan Program	bond sale funded	Und/Grd		X	X		$20,000,000	
Future Teacher Loan Program		Und/Grd			X			
Teacher Education Loan Program		Und/Grd				X		
Good Neighbor Scholarship Program	tuition remission	Und/Grd	X			X	$282,000	235
Utah								
National Direct Student Loan (Matching Fund)	$175,900	Und		X	X		$1,998,776	4,000
Vermont								
Honors Scholarship	$9,000	Und				X		
Veterinary Contracts	$153,000			X		X	$153,000	13
Math/Science Loan Cancellation	$15,000	Und/Grd				X		
Student Employment Program	$100,000	Und		X	X		$115,000	100
Washington								
State Work Study	$7,455,000			X	X		$7,710,000	6,000
Math/Science Education Loan Program	$300,000		X		X		$257,880	140
WICHE	$153,000	Grd		X	X		$153,400	26

State/Program	1985-86 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need-Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
West Virginia								
Institutional Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Und				X	$3,046,000	2,360
Institutional Graduate and Professional Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Grd				X	$570,000	440
Wisconsin								
State Loan	$5,000,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$5,000,000	2,300
Wisconsin-Minnesota Reciprocity		Und/Grd		X		X		4,500
Wisconsin HEAL Program	$8,500,000	Grd		X		X	$8,500,000	750
Puerto Rico								
PAS	$5,073,252	Und/Grd		X		X	N/A	N/A

TABLE 7

STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY STATE AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE RESPONDING AGENCY

State	Program Title	Administering Agency	1985-86 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Arkansas	Student Loan Authority						X			
	Student Guaranty Loan Program						X			
	Arkansas Rural Endowment						X			
Connecticut	Tuition Waiver Program for Needy Students	Each Public College Unit	*	Und		X	X		$6,900,000	12,000
Florida	Latin American/Caribbean Scholarship Program	Department of Education International Education	$256,000		X		X		$136,400	22
Georgia	Rural Doctor Program	Medical Education Board	$557,000	Grd	X		X		$732,000	122
Illinois	Veterans Scholarships	Department of Veterans Affairs	$5,478,900							12,292
	MIA/POW Scholarships	Department of Veterans Affairs	$638,000							894
	Family Practice Residency	Board of Higher Education	$2,000,000							67
	Nursing Loans	Department of Public Health	$560,000							83
	DCFS Stipends	Department of Children and Family Services	$86,400							48
	Math/Science Scholarships	State Board of Education	$75,000							50
	Teacher Shortage Area Scholarships	State Board of Education	$263,500							
	Women/Minority in Admin. Scholarships	State Board of Education	$133,500							
	Gifted Program Fellowships	State Board of Education	$75,000	Grd						
	Gifted Program Traineeships	State Board of Education	$25,000							
	Vocational Rehabilitation Grants	State Board of Education	$714,000							1,170
Kansas	State Work Study	College Financial Aid Offices	$482,436	N/A		X	X		N/A	N/A
Kentucky	Rehabilitation	Department of Education	N/A	N/A		X		X	Unknown	Unknown
	Math/Science Teacher Incentive Loan	Department of Education	$460,000	Und						
Maryland	Other Race Grants	State Board of Higher Education and State Colleges and Universities	$1,000,000 $3,000,000	Und/Grd	Sometimes		Sometimes		Unknown	Unknown
Minnesota	Indian Scholarship	State Department of Education	$625,000			X	X		$640,000	800
New York	College Work Study Reimbursement	State Department of Education	$5,963,500	Und		X	**			

State	Program Title	Administering Agency	1985-86 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
North Carolina	Student Loan Program for Health, Science and Math	Office of State Budget	$1,700,000				X		N/A	N/A
	Teacher Scholarship/Loans	State Board of Education (K-12)	$1,300,000				X		N/A	N/A
	Veterans Scholarships	Division of Veterans Affairs	$2,668,271					X***	varies with school	N/A
North Dakota	Indian Scholarships	Indian Commission	$87,500			X	X		$87,500	139
	Nursing Scholarships	Nursing Board								
Ohio	National Guard Tuition Assistance Program	National Guard	N/A	N/A		X		X	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	Teacher Loan Program	South Carolina Student Loan Corp.	$2,500,000	N/A	X			X	$1,177,000	535
	State Grants Program	Commission on Higher Education	$3,000	N/A	X		X		$5,250	7
	South Carolina Defense Funds	Commission on Higher Education	$0	N/A	N/A		N/A		$0	0
	Medical and Dental School	South Carolina Department of Health and Environment Control	$420,000	N/A	X		X		$420,000	42
	Graduate Incentive Fellowship	Commission on Higher Education	$500,000	N/A	X			X	$500,000	500
	Other Race Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$0	N/A	X			X	$0	0
	SREB Contract Program (veterinary and optometry)	Commission on Higher Education	$644,700	N/A	X			X	$644,688	99
	Contract with North Carolina School of Arts	Commission on Higher Education	$30,000	N/A	X			X	N/A	N/A

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* No appropriation by state. Public colleges must set aside an amount equal to 11% of the year's tuition revenues for financial aid to needy students.

** Reimbursement to schools for their share of funds expended in participation in federal work study program.

*** Certain need criteria are enforced. However, need is not defined the same as with Uniform Methodology.

TABLE 8

COMPETITIVE AND NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS

(Some Specific Measure of Academic Potential Required
As a Condition of Original Eligibility)

State/Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Arkansas		
State Scholarship	11,791	4.412
California		
Cal Grant A	41,600	81.417
Cal Grant B	21,538	32.023
Cal Grant C	2,393	3.806
Connecticut		
Scholastic Achievement Grants	3,300	3.036
Florida		
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	19	.031
Iowa		
Scholarship Program	1,205	.673
Louisiana		
Incentive Grants	2,404	1.522
Maryland		
General State Scholarships	6,900	4.648
Senatorial Grants	6,815	2.508
Michigan		
Competitive Scholarships	21,371	24.600
Minnesota		
Scholarships and Grants	56,000	52.800
New Hampshire		
Incentive Grants	1,400	.617
New Jersey		
Garden State Scholarships	8,514	3.600
Oregon		
Cash Awards	820	.548
Rhode Island		
Scholarships and Grants	11,000	8.149
South Carolina		
Tuition Grants	7,412	13.726
Texas		
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	657	.500
West Virginia		
Higher Education Grant Program	6,500	5.227
Total	211,639	244.000

Percentage of All Awards	15.8%
Percentage of All Award Dollars	18.8%

Mean Award $1,153

TABLE 9

1985-86 AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS FOR ATTENDANCE ONLY AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

State	Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
California	Law Enforcement Personnel - Undergraduates	6	$ .012
Illinois	Student-to-Student Matching Grants	1,350	.700
Iowa	Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	3,273	1.127
Nevada	Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	828	.414
North Carolina	Minority Presence Scholarships	1,720	1.140
	American Indian Scholarships	200	.099
Oregon	Foreign Student Fee Remission - Undergraduates	28	.058
	EOSC Fee Remission	64	.065
Texas	Public Educational SSIG Grants	6,419	3.124
	State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	657	.500
Utah	Educationally Disadvantaged	2,500	.568
Wisconsin	Higher Education Grants	33,000	12.298
Wyoming	Student Incentive Grants	(279)	(.204)
Total		50,324	20.309

Percentage of All States' Awards	3.7%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	1.6%

Mean Award $404

1984-85	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Total	39,540	$18.337

Percentage of All States' Awards	3.0%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	1.5%

Mean Award $464

Figures in ( ) are 1984-85 data.

TABLE 10

1985-86 AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS FOR ATTENDANCE ONLY AT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

State	Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Connecticut	Independent College Student Grants	5,090	$ 6.105
Indiana	Freedom of Choice Grants	8,676	8.942
Iowa	Tuition Grants	10,750	20.733
Kansas	Tuition Grants	4,100	4.350
Kentucky	Tuition Grants	5,300	4.852
Maryland	Proprietary School Grants	345	.200
Michigan	Tuition Grants	12,721	34.830
North Dakota	Tuition Assistance Grants	567	.255
South Carolina	Tuition Grants	7,412	13.726
South Dakota	Tuition Equalization Grants	800	.200
Texas	Tuition Equalization Grants	16,045	18.806
Wisconsin	Tuition Grants	8,000	11.644
Puerto Rico	Educational Funds	(9,000)	(2.300)
Total		88,806	127.000

Percentage of All States' Awards	6.6%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	9.8%

Mean Award $1,430

1984-85	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Total	86,811	$108.618

Percentage of All States' Awards	6.6%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	9.1%

Mean Award $1,251

Figures in ( ) are 1984-85 data.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Alabama						
Student Assist. Program - Undergraduates	27.6	72.4	0.0	27.6	72.4	0.0
Alaska						
*Student Incentive Grants	43.2	22.2	34.6	43.2	22.2	34.6
Arizona						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	94.0	6.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0
Arkansas						
State Scholarship Program	80.4	19.6	0.0	77.5	22.5	0.0
California						
Cal Grant A	62.3	37.7	0.0	22.5	77.5	0.0
Cal Grant B	92.4	7.6	0.0	83.0	17.0	0.0
Cal Grant C	50.5	49.5	0.0	17.2	82.8	0.0
Bilingual Teacher Grants - Undergraduates	89.2	10.8	0.0	88.0	12.0	0.0
Law Enforcement Personnel - Undergraduates	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado						
Student Incentive Grants	91.0	9.0	0.0	91.0	9.0	0.0
Student Grants	98.5	1.5	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0
Connecticut						
Scholastic Achievement Grants	32.5	43.5	24.0	32.5	43.5	24.0
Independent College Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
State W/S Supplemental Grants	51.0	49.0	0.0	51.0	49.0	0.0
Delaware						
*Postsecondary Scholarships - Undergraduates	18.4	23.9	57.7	18.4	23.9	57.7
District of Columbia						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	16.7	50.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	33.3
Florida						
*Student Assistance Grants	46.9	53.1	0.0	34.8	65.2	0.0
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Undergraduates	96.0	4.0	0.0	84.0	16.0	0.0
Georgia						
Student Incentive Grants	68.0	32.0	0.0	65.0	35.0	0.0
Hawaii						
*Student Incentive Grants	60.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	Percentage of Award Dollars At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Idaho						
*Student Incentive Grants	80.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0
Illinois						
Monetary Award Program	67.0	33.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
*Student-to-Student Matching Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana						
Higher Educational Awards	64.0	36.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0
*Freedom of Choice Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Iowa						
State Scholarships	48.8	51.2	0.0	49.3	50.7	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas						
State Scholarships	78.0	22.0	0.0	78.0	22.0	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Kentucky						
Student Incentive Grants	74.0	26.0	0.0	74.0	26.0	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Louisiana						
Student Incentive Grants	76.2	23.8	0.0	76.2	23.8	0.0
Maine						
*Student Incentive Grants	25.0	29.0	46.0	25.0	32.0	43.0
Maryland						
*General State Scholarships	67.0	25.3	7.7	46.0	45.8	8.2
*Senatorial Scholarships - Undergraduates	80.0	19.0	1.0	77.0	21.0	2.0
*Postsecondary Proprietary School Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
*Children of Deceased Firemen	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Massachusetts						
General State Scholarships	48.9	40.5	10.6	25.4	60.3	14.3
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarships	30.0	45.0	25.0	14.0	59.0	27.0
Teacher Incentive	47.0	53.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	0.0
Michigan						
Competitive Scholarships	74.0	26.0	0.0	62.0	38.0	0.0
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Minnesota						
Scholarship and Grant Program	56.0	44.0	0.0	56.0	44.0	0.0
Mississippi						
*Student Incentive Grants	62.8	37.2	0.0	55.2	44.8	0.0

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Missouri						
*Student Grants	47.0	53.0	0.0	16.0	84.0	0.0
Montana						
Student Incentive Grants	90.7	9.3	0.0	90.7	9.3	0.0
Nebraska						
*Student Incentive Grants	79.0	21.0	0.0	73.0	27.0	0.0
Nevada						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire						
Incentive Grants	61.3	20.7	18.0	61.3	20.7	18.0
New Jersey						
Tuition Aid Grants	77.0	23.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
Garden State Scholarships	74.0	26.0	0.0	73.0	27.0	0.0
*Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	83.0	17.0	0.0	62.0	38.0	0.0
New Mexico						
*Student Incentive Grants	66.0	34.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
New York						
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	56.5	43.5	0.0	37.0	63.0	0.0
Aid for Part-Time Study	71.0	29.0	0.0	56.0	44.0	0.0
North Carolina						
Student Incentive Grants	75.6	24.4	0.0	61.0	39.0	0.0
Minority Presence Scholarships - Undergraduates	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian Scholarships - Undergraduates	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota						
Tuition Assistance Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Student Financial Assistance	93.7	6.3	0.0	93.7	6.3	0.0
Ohio						
Instructional Grants	70.2	29.0	0.8	47.3	51.5	1.2
Oklahoma						
*Tuition Aid Grants - Undergraduates	80.2	19.8	0.0	72.3	27.7	0.0
Oregon						
Need Grants	90.8	9.2	0.0	84.5	15.5	0.0
Cash Awards	64.5	35.5	0.0	60.6	39.4	0.0
Foreign Student Fee Remission - Undergraduates	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
EOSC Fee Remission	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Pennsylvania						
State Higher Education Grants	48.9	43.5	7.6	41.0	54.7	4.3
Rhode Island						
Scholarship and Grant Program	48.0	16.9	35.1	30.1	22.1	47.9
South Carolina						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
South Dakota						
Student Incentive Grants	67.0	33.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
*Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tennessee						
Student Assistance Awards	67.8	32.2	0.0	45.3	54.7	0.0
Texas						
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Utah						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	98.0	2.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0
*Educationally Disadvantaged	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	42.3	23.9	33.8	33.5	38.3	28.2
Part-Time Student Grants	65.0	30.3	4.7	38.4	58.6	3.0
Non-Degree Student Grants - Undergraduates	91.2	8.8	0.0	89.6	10.4	0.0
Virginia						
College Scholarship Assistance	76.7	23.3	0.0	75.7	24.3	0.0
Washington						
State Need Grants	83.5	16.0	0.5	83.5	16.0	0.5
Aid to Blind Students	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
West Virginia						
Higher Education Grants	83.7	15.2	1.1	73.6	25.6	0.8
Wisconsin						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Higher Education Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Student Grants	75.0	25.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	0.0
Talent Incentive Grants	70.0	30.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0
Handicapped Student Grants	63.0	6.0	31.0	60.0	6.0	34.0

	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
State/Territory	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Wyoming						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	40.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
*Legislative Awards - Undergraduates	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
*Educational Funds - Undergraduates	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
All States	60.1	38.0	1.9	41.3	57.1	1.5

*1985-86 data not available - used 1984-85 data

TABLE 12

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STATES

State	1984-85 SSIG Used	1984-85 SSIG Returned to Feds	Estimated 1985-86 SSIG Amount	1985-86 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG As a Percent of 1985-86 Need-Based Award Dollars
Alabama	$ 1,130,143	$ 0	$ 1,130,143	$ 2,307,786	49.0%
Alaska	120,651	N/A	120,651	(241,302)	50.0
Arizona	1,181,081	111,955	1,293,036	2,586,072	50.0
Arkansas	485,536	0	485,278	4,412,304	11.0
California	11,704,539	0	11,670,000	123,745,284	9.4
Colorado	1,037,133	0	1,037,133	10,109,626	10.3
Connecticut	992,200	0	989,000	11,197,290	8.8
Delaware	202,600	N/A	121,315	840,030	14.4
Dist. of Columbia	554,723	0	553,223	1,106,446	50.0
Florida	2,390,144	0	2,377,108	14,800,786	16.1
Georgia	1,328,024	4	1,318,958	4,443,122	29.7
Hawaii	312,089	N/A	312,089	(493,000)	63.3*
Idaho	254,345	0	254,345	508,690	50.0
Illinois	4,105,100	0	4,200,000	123,202,000	3.4
Indiana	1,518,922	0	1,518,922	34,660,879	4.4
Iowa	815,996	2,856	816,575	22,532,767	3.6
Kansas	844,151	0	841,621	5,341,620	15.8
Kentucky	933,997	0	927,616	9,080,600	10.2
Louisiana	965,250	116,162	761,086	1,522,172	50.0
Maine	272,228	0	272,228	809,228	33.6
Maryland	1,385,280	N/A	1,385,280	(7,759,402)	18.3
Massachusetts	2,458,895	0	2,442,106	46,174,074	5.3
Michigan	3,139,463	0	3,139,463	61,590,400	5.1
Minnesota	1,478,923	0	1,478,912	52,800,000	2.8
Mississippi	648,718	0	642,891	1,285,782	50.0
Missouri	1,501,019	0	1,501,019	9,645,298	15.6
Montana	191,000	18,000	196,387	393,000	50.0
Nebraska	544,547	N/A	544,547	(1,089,094)	50.0
Nevada	207,159	N/A	207,159	(414,000)	50.0
New Hampshire	264,760	0	264,760	668,560	39.6
New Jersey	2,005,626	0	1,991,931	68,606,000	2.9
New Mexico	385,561	N/A	385,561	1,461,300	26.4
New York	6,500,000	0	6,420,011	386,000,000	1.7
North Carolina	1,627,248	16,480	1,632,949	5,669,000	28.8
North Dakota	203,467	0	203,467	801,980	25.3
Ohio	3,011,220	0	3,011,220	47,210,420	6.4
Oklahoma	1,022,767	0	1,022,767	10,037,767	10.2
Oregon	982,312	0	975,600	9,407,857	10.4
Pennsylvania	3,360,887	0	3,338,000	98,069,200	3.4
Rhode Island	400,708	121	400,839	8,148,839	4.9
South Carolina	820,651	1,004	821,655	(13,726,264)	6.0
South Dakota	215,601	0	215,601	641,202	33.6
Tennessee	1,229,810	0	1,229,810	12,082,165	10.2
Texas	4,155,184	0	4,143,082	24,216,957	17.1
Utah	583,999	0	564,299	1,631,777	34.6

State	1984-85 SSIG Used	1984-85 SSIG Returned to Feds	Estimated 1985-86 SSIG Amount	1985-86 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG As a Percent of 1985-86 Need-Based Award Dollars
Vermont	$ 190,756	$ 0	$ 190,765	$ 8,019,500	2.4%
Virginia	1,617,622	0	1,617,622	4,419,872	36.6
Washington	1,732,815	0	1,723,362	9,763,797	17.7
West Virginia	553,282	0	551,620	5,227,120	10.6
Wisconsin	1,583,971	0	1,584,000	28,240,213	5.6
Wyoming	120,000	N/A	127,393	(240,000)	53.1*
Puerto Rico	678,981	N/A	678,981	(12,095,450)	5.6
Grand Totals	$75,951,084	$266,582	$75,633,386	$1,311,477,294	5.8%

Figures in ( ) are estimated from 1984-85 data.

Note: SSIG allocations received by American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory, and Virgin Islands not reported as they did not respond to the survey.

* Percentage is greater than 50.0% because last year's total aid amount was used as estimate for 1984-85.

SECTION III
PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Applications and Awards

About 73 percent of the 166 programs for which most characteristics are available estimated the numbers of applications to be received in 1985-86. These 121 programs expect to process 2,833,761 applications and make over 1,313,512 awards (see Table 13). In the aggregate, about 46.4 percent of all applicants will receive awards. On the average, 58.1 percent of the programs' applicants will receive awards and the middle two-thirds of the programs will award aid to between 29 and 87 percent of their applicants. This means that roughly 16 percent will award aid to less than 29 percent of their applicants and another 16 percent will aid more than 87 percent. These percentages and ranges are all very similar to ones reported in the 1984-85 survey.

On the average, one-fifth of the denied or rejected applicants will fail to receive awards because they were judged to have no financial need by the programs. This proportion is similar to last year's 19.8 percent.

On the average, slightly over one-fifth of the denied applicants will be rejected because their programs lack sufficient funds to offer them awards. Those students are eligible but no funds are available to offer them awards. In terms of numbers, over 286,000 students will be denied aid for lack of program funds. Insufficient funding is a problem for 51 percent of the programs.

Table 14 displays the responses of 29 states which offered comments believed to help readers better understand their 1985-86 program circumstances.

Years Of Program Initiation

Of the 167 programs that indicated when they first became operational, only 40 or 24.0 percent were implemented prior to 1970 (see Table 15). Another 20 or 12.0 percent were implemented between 1970 and 1972. The most programs, 60 or 35.9 percent, started between 1973 and 1978. Between 1979 and 1981, 16 or 9.6 percent of the programs became operational. Since 1981, 31 programs were implemented, with eight beginning in 1985. Over half the programs were implemented after 1974, so the growth in numbers of state-funded grant programs is a quite recent phenomenon.

Between 1982 and 1985, 31 new programs were implemented. All but seven of these programs are non-need-based ones. Alabama's Chiropractic Scholarships, Florida's Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship, Massachusetts' Graduate Student Grant Program and Teacher Incentive Program, New York's Aid for Part-Time Study, South Dakota's Educational Excellence Scholarship, and Vermont's Non-Degree Student Grant Program are need-based.

The New York, Massachusetts, and South Dakota programs are for undergraduate students. The Alabama and one Massachusetts programs are for graduate students. The Florida and Vermont programs are for both undergrads and graduate students. The estimated award volume for these seven programs is $13.2 million with $11 million in the New York program and $1.7 million in the Massachusetts program. The expected 1985-86 award volume for all 31 newer programs is

$36.7 million, so 36 percent of the funds for these new programs will be awarded on the basis of need even though only 23 percent of the programs are need-based.

Eight of the new programs are non-need-based merit scholarship programs for undergraduates in Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Virginia, and South Dakota. These eight programs expect to award about $3.4 million in 1985-86.

Three programs are non-need-based grants for students who have served in the armed forces. They are Alabama's National Guard Education Assistance Program for undergraduate and graduate students, New Jersey's Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program for undergraduates only, and New York's Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program for undergraduates only. The first expects to award $216,000 this year; the latter two expect to award $1 million and $3 million respectively.

Ten programs are designed to provide non-need-based aid to prospective school teachers. They include Alabama's Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program for graduate students and undergraduates (which expects to award $1,079,000 this year); Florida's Critical Teacher Shortage Reimbursement Program for graduates and undergraduates ($161,000 combined); Indiana's Loan Forgiveness ($150,000) and Teacher Retraining ($100,000) for Math/Science Teacher programs, both for graduates; Iowa's Science and Math Grants for undergraduates ($962,000); New York's Empire State Scholarship for training teachers for graduates and undergraduates ($3 million combined); Oklahoma's Future Teacher Scholarship Program for both graduates and undergraduates ($184,000 combined); Maryland's Teacher Education Critical Shortage ($80,000) and Teacher Education Distinguished Scholar programs ($20,000), both for undergraduates; and, Tennessee's Teacher Loan/Scholarship program which expects to award $203,000 to undergraduate and $39,000 to graduate students. These ten programs for prospective teachers are expected to award nearly $6 million this year.

Connecticut's non-need-based scholarship program for graduate students in "high tech" programs expects to award $100,000 in 1985-86. The remaining program, Ohio's Student Choice Grants Program, is a non-need-based program for undergraduates which expects to award $9.8 million this year.

Average Program Awards

Average annual program awards range from a low of $147 for Vermont's Non-Degree Student Grant Program to $12,038 for Utah's Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education Program (see Table 15). Of the 156 programs indicating an average award, 35.9 percent will award an average award in excess of $1,000. Last year only 33.1 percent had programs with average amounts at this level. In 1983 only 27.4 had these larger average awards. Of the 36 programs which expect average awards of $1,500 or more, 17 are for undergraduates, 13 are for graduate/professional school students, and six are for both.

Application Procedures

Because they are need-based programs, most programs use some system for assessing their applicants' financial needs. The most frequently used system is the one provided by the College Scholarship Service (CSS). It is used exclusively by 33 percent (34 of 103) of the programs and used in combination with other systems by another 44.7 percent (46 of 103) (see Table 16).

The American College Testing Program (ACT) system is used exclusively by 6.8 percent (7 of 103) of the programs and in combination with other systems by another 40.8 percent (42 of 103). Over 84 percent of the programs (87 of 103) use the ACT and/or CSS system at least to some extent. Seven programs use the Pell Grant system exclusively and another 11 use this system in combination with other systems, usually the ACT or CSS ones. Five programs reported using their own agency-designed system exclusively and one uses this system in combination with ACT and CSS. Seven programs reported using other systems of need-analysis exclusively or in combination with another method such as the SAFE System or GAPSFAS. Generally most programs use systems which employ the Uniform Methodology for need analysis.

About 47 percent of the need-based programs for undergraduates (42 of 90) require applicants to file Pell Grant program applications to establish eligibility for an award (see Table 16). The need-based undergraduate programs which require a Pell Grant application use the data in a variety of ways. For example 64 percent (27 of 42) subtract Pell Grant awards from need before calculating the award. While they do not require a Pell Grant application to establish eligibility, 27 percent (13 of 48) subtract Pell Grant awards from need before calculating the award. Whether or not the need-based undergraduate programs require a Pell application, 15 programs use information from the Pell application in other ways.

About 34 percent (58 of 169) of the programs use some measure of merit to establish initial student eligibility for an award (see Table 16). ACT and/or SAT test scores are used by 57 percent of the merit-based programs (33 of 58). Over 53 percent use college grades and over 55 percent use high school grades and/or class rank to establish eligibility. Most programs require combinations of grades and test scores as measures of merit. Only eight programs require test scores alone; only 11 programs use high school and/or college grades without benefit of test scores.

The need concept most frequently used by program respondents is "relative need," defined as that amount which varies by institutional costs as well as applicant ability to pay. Seventy-seven of the 102 programs listed in Table 16 as using some type of need concept said they use the "relative need" concept. Another 17 said they use the "absolute need" concept, which means that students are eligible for some fixed amount, regardless of their educational costs.

Independent Student Criteria

Of the 131 programs that said they employed "independent student" criteria in their programs, 61.1 percent or 80 used the definition currently employed by the federal Title IV aid programs. Most of the other states use modifications of the federal definitions which make their criteria more stringent. For example, California and Washington ask students to demonstrate independent status for three years prior to the year of the award. New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont require two prior years rather than one prior year of independence. In New York and Rhode Island, students under 22 years of age will not be considered independent in the absence of extraordinary circumstances. Ohio applies the three-part federal definition to the prior, the current or award year, and the following year.

Other definitions and criteria are employed. For independent status Pennsylvania's aid applicants must be Veterans, have been out of high school for six years or longer, or demonstrate independence through non-support from parents and an "available resource" test. New Jersey's applicants must demonstrate the availability of $1,400 of base-year resources in addition to proving they did not live with parents for more than six weeks and were not claimed as dependents by their parents.

Program Eligible Institutions

Of the 163 program respondents that identified the types of institutions at which their program awards could be used, 77 said that awards could be used at public and private, two-year and four-year colleges and at least one other type of postsecondary institution, such as public or private nursing or vocational technical schools (see Table 17). So nearly half the programs are truly "comprehensive" in that they serve students at the majority of institutional types.

Over 17 percent (29 of 163) of the programs served just students at four-year colleges. Most of these programs aided undergraduate student types (12 undergrad, seven grad, and ten both). Fifteen of the 29 served students at both public and private, 12 served only students at public, and two served only students at private four-year colleges. Another 20.2 percent (33 of 163) served only students at four-year and two-year colleges, excluding other types of institutions. Sixteen of these programs were for both public and private colleges, eleven were for only private colleges, and six were for only public colleges. Thirty-four of the total responding programs served students at all institutional types. One served students at all institutions except two-year public and one served students at all except two-year privates.

Here is the breakdown of the numbers of programs and states with programs serving students at each institutional type: Four-year public colleges, 143 programs in 51 states; four-year private colleges, 138 programs in 51 states; two-year public colleges, 110 programs in 50 states; two-year private colleges, 105 programs in 46 states; public vocational-technical, 68 programs in 38 states; private vocational-technical, 59 programs in 36 states; public nursing schools, 68 programs in 36 states; and, private nursing schools, 67 programs in 35 states.

Table 18 shows that 22 states have 34 need-based grant programs which serve part-time undergraduate students. Two states, Oregon and Texas, reported grant programs which served non-residents of their respective states. Most states' programs serve permanent residents and refugees as well as United States citizens. Only sixteen states reported having no programs to serve refugees. Twelve states reported having programs which serve their residents who enroll in institutions in other states.

Published Application Deadline Dates

Table 19 shows that the state-supported grant and scholarship programs have application deadline dates which range from January of the year preceding the academic year (January, 1985 for the 1985-86 academic year) to May of the academic year for which the award will be used. About 40 percent of the programs (51 of 126) have no firm application deadline dates, have variable dates for each term of the award, or rely on the applicants' institutions to specify the deadline dates. Another 42 percent (53 of 126) require applicants to file before May 1, 1985 for an award for the 1985-86 academic year. Another 16 percent (20 of 126) have application deadline dates that fall between the first of

May and the end of August, 1985, for the 1985-86 academic year. The remaining two percent (2 of 126) will permit students to file applications for awards during the academic year for which the aid will be used.

It should be noted that several programs have different application deadline dates for different types of students, for example, "new" and "renewal" applicants, students attending different types of institutions, or students beginning their academic programs at different times during the academic year. A review to the responses to this survey item reveals a very wide diversity of deadline dates for different programs offered by individual states. The policies for setting deadline dates appear to serve a variety of purposes and students and program needs.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED 1985-86 PROGRAM STATISTICS

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program	2,500	2,500	100.0	$2,260,286	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alabama Student Grant Program	8,625	7,500	87.0	$3,100,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
National Guard Education Assistance Program	460	460	100.0	$215,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chiropractic Scholarships	60	15	25.0	$47,500	12	26.7	33	73.3
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	550	265	48.2	$1,078,535	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Alaska								
Student Incentive Grant	1,850	160	8.6	$240,500	200	11.8	1,490	88.2
Arizona								
Student Incentive Grant Program	3,950	3,650	92.4	$2,586,072	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Arkansas								
State Scholarship Program	16,906	11,791	69.7	$4,412,304	2,254	44.1	609	11.9
Governor's Scholars Program	1,019	196	19.2	$392,000	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
California								
Cal Grant A	116,778	41,600	35.6	$81,417,079	21,860	29.1	N/A	N/A
Cal Grant B	55,448	21,538	38.8	$32,022,664	221	0.7	0	0.0
Cal Grant C	19,075	2,393	12.5	$3,805,653	1,392	8.3	0	0.0
Bilingual Teacher Grant	2,048	1,032	50.4	$3,674,169	105	10.3	216	21.3
Graduate Fellowships	6,280	873	13.9	$2,811,719	824	15.2	1,937	35.8
Law Enforcement Personnel	14	7	50.0	$14,000	3	42.9	0	0.0
Colorado								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	2,500	N/A	$2,074,266	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Student Grants	N/A	9,800	N/A	$7,229,783	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Graduate Grants	N/A	700	N/A	$805,577	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate Merit Awards	N/A	9,500	N/A	$7,008,284	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Veterans Tuition Assistance	N/A	225	N/A	$130,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Guard Tuition Assistance	N/A	325	N/A	$159,716	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dependents Tuition Assistance	3	3	100.0	$5,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Graduate Fellowship	N/A	700	N/A	$1,047,215	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	7,600	3,300	43.4	$3,035,645	1,900	44.2	2,400	55.8
Independent College Student Grant Program	N/A	5,090	N/A	$6,105,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Supplemental Grant Program	N/A	3,500	N/A	$2,056,645	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	41	10	24.4	$100,000	0	0.0	N/A	N/A

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	N/A	1,400	N/A	$840,030	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Optometric Institutional Aid	N/A	6	N/A	$24,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	N/A	1	N/A	$2,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diamond State Scholars	N/A	200	N/A	$200,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants	1,275	885	69.4	$1,106,446	141	36.2	215	55.1
Florida								
Student Assistance Grants	64,000	22,000	35.4	$14,767,858	15,000	35.7	27,000	64.3
Tuition Voucher Fund	15,300	15,209	99.4	$13,323,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Academic Scholars' Fund	3,300	2,400	72.7	$3,200,000	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	49	49	100.0	$47,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	47	24	51.1	$3,200	N/A	N/A	23	100.0
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships	198	198	100.0	$119,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	48	48	100.0	$240,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	700	400	57.1	$161,383	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	30	20	66.7	$32,928	0	0.0	0	0.0
Student Regent Scholarship	N/A	3	N/A	$7,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia								
Student Incentive Grants	29,137	14,333	49.2	$4,443,122	2,717	18.4	1,528	10.3
Hawaii								
Student Incentive Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	$492,772	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants	1,200	850	70.8	$508,690	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Student Honor Scholarship	N/A	N/A	N/A	$541,200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois								
Monetary Award Program	320,000	96,814	30.3	$122,502,000	164,611	73.8	58,575	26.2
Indiana								
Higher Education Awards	67,000	31,890	47.6	$25,718,584	26,210	74.7	0	0.0
Hoosier Scholarships	808	808	100.0	$404,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Loan Forgiveness for Math/Science Teachers	200	175	87.5	$150,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	175	160	91.4	$100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Freedom of Choice Grants	11,155	8,676	77.8	$8,942,295	1,110	44.8	0	0.0

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Iowa								
Scholarship Program	2,500	1,205	48.2	$673,050	550	44.8	328	26.7
Tuition Grant Program	29,000	10,750	37.1	$20,733,085	1,300	6.9	4,830	25.6
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	13,600	3,273	24.1	$1,126,632	810	7.8	1,812	17.5
National Guard Educational Benefits	105	91	86.7	$20,817	0	0.0	0	0.0
Science and Math Grants	7,760	6,000	77.3	$961,500	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Kansas								
State Scholarships	4,570	1,950	42.7	$991,620	800	30.5	1,820	69.5
Tuition Grants	8,600	4,100	48.2	$4,350,000	1,500	33.3	3,000	66.7
Kentucky								
Incentive Grant Program	40,000	12,250	30.6	$4,229,000	12,000	43.2	4,300	15.5
Tuition Grant Program	40,000	5,300	13.3	$4,851,600	1,200	3.5	400	1.2
Louisiana								
Incentive Grant Program	3,000	2,404	80.1	$1,522,172	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rockefeller Scholarships	158	103	65.2	$126,000	N/A	N/A	19	34.5
T. H. Harris Scholarships	12,000	8,000	66.7	$1,154,824	N/A	N/A	2,050	51.3
Maine								
Incentive Grant Program	12,747	1,925	15.1	$809,228	3,175	29.3	6,057	56.0
Blaine House Scholars Program	2,000	349	17.5	$499,998	N/A	N/A	1,572	95.2
Maryland								
General State Scholarship	25,000	6,900	27.6	$4,647,902	3,000	16.6	10,000	55.2
Senatorial Grants	28,000	7,174	25.6	$2,726,000	3,000	14.4	10,000	48.0
Proprietary School Grants	600	345	57.5	$200,000	50	19.6	200	78.4
House of Delegate Grants	500	228	45.6	$296,100	N/A	N/A	272	100.0
War Orphan Grants	180	180	100.0	$85,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional Scholarships	675	240	35.6	$150,000	75	17.2	360	82.8
Family Practice - Medicine	7	6	85.7	$19,500	0	0.0	1	100.0
Children of Deceased Firemen	8	6	75.0	$4,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Distinguished Scholar	1,314	1,114	84.8	$880,000	0	0.0	200	100.0
Graduate Nursing	20	20	100.0	$30,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Children of POW Grants	2	2	100.0	$1,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Reimbursement of Firemen	160	155	96.9	$81,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	200	34	17.0	$80,000	0	0.0	100	60.2
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	36	25	69.4	$20,000	0	0.0	10	90.9

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Massachusetts								
General Scholarships	100,000	47,000	47.0	$42,958,334	0	0.0	53,000	100.0
Christian Herter Program	82	77	93.9	$383,575	2	40.0	0	0.0
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship	998	656	65.7	$784,665	262	76.6	0	0.0
Graduate Student Grant Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,747,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Honor Scholarships	2,800	640	22.9	$750,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Teacher Incentive	N/A	200	N/A	$30,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commonwealth Scholars	1,200	1,000	83.3	$1,000,000	0	0.0	200	100.0
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	92	92	100.0	$80,532	0	0.0	0	0.0
War Orphans Program	110	100	90.9	$100,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan								
Differential Grants	15,000	15,000	100.0	$3,000,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Competitive Scholarships	33,237	21,371	64.3	$24,600,000	7,305	61.6	0	0.0
Tuition Grants	28,086	13,864	49.4	$36,990,400	3,780	26.6	0	0.0
Indian Tuition Waiver	N/A	N/A	N/A	$957,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota								
Scholarship and Grant Program	110,000	56,000	50.9	$52,800,000	40,000	74.1	0	0.0
Mississippi								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	1,950	N/A	$1,285,782	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri								
Student Grant Program	43,000	8,300	19.3	$9,645,298	7,750	22.3	23,000	66.3
Montana								
Incentive Grants	1,000	800	80.0	$393,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska								
Incentive Grant Program	N/A	1,850	N/A	$1,089,094	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	$414,318	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire								
Incentive Grant Program	9,900	1,400	14.1	$616,560	4,000	47.1	4,500	52.9
Nursing Education Grants	142	125	88.0	$52,000	10	58.8	0	0.0
War Orphans Scholarships	10	10	100.0	$3,330	0	0.0	0	0.0

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
New Jersey								
Tuition Aid Grants	109,000	40,380	37.0	$47,685,000	17,000	24.8	N/A	N/A
Garden State Scholarships	109,000	8,514	7.8	$3,6[illegible]0,000	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	N/A	8	N/A	$[illegible],000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Public Tuition Benefits	30	25	83.3	$25,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	N/A	11,495	N/A	$16,691,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	300	210	70.0	$630,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Distinguished Scholars Program	N/A	705	N/A	$705,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	1,333	1,333	100.0	$1,000,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	1,300	1,300	100.0	$357,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	366	66	18.0	$400,000	0	0.0	300	100.0
New Mexico								
Student Incentive Grant	N/A	1,700	N/A	$1,211,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program	480,000	340,000	70.8	$375,000,000	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Regents Scholarship Program	N/A	62,000	N/A	$17,200,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Aid for Part-Time Study	N/A	N/A	N/A	$11,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nursing Scholarships	N/A	1,700	N/A	$405,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Empire Scholarships for Training Teachers	N/A	1,400	N/A	$3,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	2,500	2,000	80.0	$3,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	4,840	N/A	$3,265,898	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legislative Tuition Grants	N/A	23,720	N/A	$19,829,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	N/A	65	N/A	$608,488	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	N/A	19	N/A	$175,955	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian Scholarship Fund	N/A	240	N/A	$119,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	N/A	2,150	N/A	$1,500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Service Scholarships	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,255,150	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Contractual Scholarships	N/A	N/A	N/A	$7,128,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota								
Student Financial Assistance Program	3,700	1,200	32.4	$546,000	426	17.0	2,074	83.0
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	927	567	61.2	$255,980	14	3.9	54	15.0
Ohio								
Instructional Grants	125,000	90,000	72.0	$47,210,420	20,000	57.1	0	0.0
Academic Scholarship	4,500	1,000	22.2	$1,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
War Orphans Scholarship	329	329	100.0	$1,375,821	0	0.0	0	0.0
Student Choice Grants	N/A	17,000	N/A	$9,845,300	N/A	N/A	0	0.0

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grant	45,000	17,000	37.8	$10,037,767	6,000	21.4	20,000	71.4
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	250	145	58.0	$184,000	0	0.0	105	100.0
Oregon								
Need Grant	46,000	16,350	35.5	$8,673,049	17,920	60.4	3,500	11.8
Cash Award	46,000	820	1.8	$548,386	N/A	N/A	4,000	8.9
Foreign Student Fee Remission	59	59	100.0	$120,950	0	0.0	0	0.0
EOSC Fee Remission	64	64	100.0	$65,472	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania								
State Grant Program	231,260	119,470	51.7	$98,049,000	45,480	40.7	10,050	9.0
Rhode Island								
Scholarship and Grant Program	19,000	11,000	57.9	$8,148,839	2,500	31.3	2,300	28.8
South Carolina								
Tuition Grant Program	10,587	7,412	70.0	$13,726,264	500	15.7	1,200	37.8
South Dakota								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	1,400	N/A	$431,202	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tuition Equalization Grants	N/A	800	N/A	$200,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Superior Scholar Scholarship	35	35	100.0	$35,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Excellence	N/A	7	N/A	$10,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee								
Student Assistance Awards	33,689	19,621	58.2	$12,082,165	8,642	61.4	1,852	13.2
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	300	202	67.3	$242,047	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants	N/A	17,383	N/A	$20,485,357	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Education Grants	N/A	6,592	N/A	$3,231,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	N/A	657	N/A	$500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah								
Incentive Grants	24,000	2,500	10.4	$1,064,076	500	2.3	3,500	16.3
Educationally Disadvantaged	24,000	2,500	10.4	$567,701	500	2.3	4,000	18.6
Career Teaching Scholarship	1,000	365	36.5	$589,900	0	0.0	600	94.5
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	150	74	49.3	$890,800	0	0.0	76	100.0
Vermont								
Incentive Grant	12,100	8,150	67.4	$7,550,000	750	19.0	0	0.0
Part-Time Student Grant	2,000	1,225	61.3	$394,500	100	12.9	0	0.0
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	550	475	86.4	$75,000	60	80.0	N/A	N/A

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Virginia								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	16,000	12,900	80.6	$13,055,683	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
College Scholarship Assistance Program	6,500	6,500	100.0	$4,419,872	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia Scholars Program	905	95	10.5	$285,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington								
Need Grant Program	18,500	13,000	70.3	$9,762,297	N/A	N/A	1,300	23.6
Assistance to Blind Students	7	4	57.1	$1,500	0	0.0	3	100.0
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarship	130	19	14.6	$28,200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scholars Program	600	147	24.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia								
Higher Education Grant Program	18,000	6,500	36.1	$5,227,120	2,014	17.5	2,600	22.6
Wisconsin								
Tuition Grant Program	11,800	8,000	67.8	$11,644,400	3,800	100.0	0	0.0
Higher Education Grant Program	76,800	33,000	43.0	$12,298,371	43,800	100.0	0	0.0
Indian Student Grant	1,000	900	90.0	$1,014,500	0	0.0	100	100.0
Talent Incentive Grant Program	3,300	2,900	87.9	$3,167,942	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Handicapped Student Grants	190	85	44.7	$115,000	105	100.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico								
Student Incentive Grant Program	10,000	3,000	30.0	$1,362,000	N/A	N/A	7,000	100.0
Educational Fund	N/A	9,000	N/A	$2,300,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legislative Awards	N/A	40,000	N/A	$8,433,450	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TABLE 14

COMMENTS TO AID SURVEY READERS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND AGENCY POSITION

STATE	RESPONSE
Alabama	This is the first year for the State of Alabama Chiopractic Scholarships and only the second year of operation for the Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program (Math - Science Loan Forgiveness Program) and the Alabama National Guard Educational Assistance Program.
Arizona	SSIG is the only state grant aid program in Arizona. We use the decentralized system where awards are recommended by the school financial aid office. The Legislature provides only 20% of the match. The other 80% comes from the schools.
California	The California legislature increased both the number of awards and award maximums for the 1985-86 academic year. Some new awards are reserved for community college transfer recipients.
Colorado	Administration of Colorado Student Aid Programs is decentralized. Funds are appropriated to the Colorado Commission of Higher Education. The Commission allocates the funds among eligible institutions within the state. Awards to students are made according to guidelines established by the Commission.
Connecticut	Student financial aid administration is not an area that dominates the agenda of the Connecticut Board of Governors. It is seen as just one of a number of higher education responsibilities delegated to the Connecticut Department of Higher Education.
Georgia	A new program, the Governor's Scholarship Program, was initiated. This is a non-need academic scholarship.
Idaho	Idaho provides two types of financial aid. SSIG - providing matching funds and funding a State Honor Scholarship of 25 renewable scholarships per year.
Illinois	Continued state funding of the Monetary Award Program at 60 percent of the need demonstrated by applicants results in rationing of eligibility and award denial to about 40,000 needy applicants per year.
Indiana	A new simplified award calculation was implemented in 1985-86 whereby tuition and fees minus parental contribution (or Pell Index for independent students) equaled Potential Award. Due to the total need being more than available dollars, an adjustment factor was applied.
Iowa	The Iowa College Aid Commission, in addition to administering the state-appropriated funds for grants and scholarships, is the state designated guarantor for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.
Kansas	The Kansas Board of Regents governs the state's six public tax-supported universities and one public technical institution. The student assistance section of the Board of Regents has responsibilities to both public and private colleges due to the administration of the Kansas Tuition Grant Program.

STATE	RESPONSE
Kentucky	KHEAA's efforts for 1985-86 are directed toward refining services for students. New programs are being planned for implementation in 1986-87. Kentucky Distinguished Scholarship Award Program The Kentucky Distinguished Scholarship Award Program will recognize and reward academic excellence among Kentucky's talented students by providing financial assistance to encourage attendance at Kentucky's colleges and universities. Awards will be offered to students who demonstrate the highest capabilities for successful college study. Awards will be based on both merit and need. One hundred scholars will be granted a Recognition Award of $500 each. Those scholars who can demonstrate need will also receive a Monetary Award sufficient to eliminate the financial barriers for attending the eligible institution of their choice. Monetary Awards will be offered to the scholars for the duration of their undergraduate program to the extent funds are available. Teacher Incentive Loan Program The Teacher Incentive Loan Program, a newly legislated program, will encourage academically outstanding students to enter the teaching profession in Kentucky. Eligible students will receive loans which will be forgiven - one annual loan for each year of teaching.
Massachusetts	For the third consecutive year, the Scholarship Office has received a significant increase in funds. During fiscal year 1986, the increase will provide qualitative and quantitative increases in the centrally administered programs and continuation of the six new programs. All new programs will be critically evaluated for effectiveness during the year.
Minnesota	MHECB has established a new state loan program called the Student Educational Loan Fund (SELF). A student can borrow up to $4,000 each year for a maximum of $16,000. The Part-Time Grant Program has been expanded from $300,000 to $1,000,000 in 1985-86. MHECB has implemented a state policy in which students under 22 are considered to be dependent unless they are an orphan, ward of the state, veteran, married, divorced, or have a child.
Missouri	1. Fund renewal students first. 2. Fund non-renewal students based on the highest need. Only able to fund approximately 30% of all eligible students based on current funding levels.
Montana	SSIG - Campuses recommended student awards to state agency and award funds subject to agency approval.
New Jersey	During the past year the state's economic condition enabled the funding of special benefit programs for veterans, POW/MIA families, and families of state police killed in the performance of their duties. The Department also increased the value of award to students attending New Jersey independent colleges to reflect their increasing costs.

STATE	RESPONSE
New York	No significant changes were enacted for the state's major needs-based grant program (the Tuition Assistance Program). Two new programs to increase the number of members of underrepresented minorities in the professions were enacted. A new non-need-based scholarship program was established for Health Care Professionals which carries an obligation to work in state facilities upon completion of professional training.
North Carolina	The agency remains committed to providing full access to a postsecondary educational opportunity for all North Carolina citizens, relying as little as possible on loans to fulfill that promise.
Pennsylvania	Agency experienced its first decrease in number of applicants for State Grants. Legislation expected to pass to allow an increase in the $1,500 maximum grant amount and funding level to permit a $1,650 maximum. A 6% increase in funding permitted modest increases in grant amounts.
Rhode Island	The money is appropriated by the General Assembly to the Scholarship and Grant program. Scholarship/Grant Division distributes aid to students and makes institutional allocations to Work Opportunity Program. One of the few portable programs in this country.
South Carolina	18 independent colleges in the program. Maximum grant allowed at each college is based on tuition sensitive formula developed by South Carolina Tuition Grants Committee.
South Dakota	Awards are based on financial need and federal requirements. Allowable unmet need, as determined by the Pell Grant Application, is the main basis of eligibility. Tuition equalization grants are for students attending private institutions. Educational Excellence is for students in teacher education programs.
Tennessee	The Tennessee Student Assistance Award (TSAA) is a grant program administered by the Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation (TSAC). The corporation has responsibility for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program and the Teacher/Loan Scholarship Program in addition to the grant (TSAA) program. State grants (TSAA) are based on need and can be given only to Tennessee residents to attend in-state schools.
Texas	Tuition bill passed in Spring, 1985 tripled tuition, but resident tuition is still the lowest in the country. Same bill introduced installment payments, on-campus emergency loans, and increased funding for on-campus grant program. Many adjustments are being made.
Utah	The Utah System of Higher Education has a new Commissioner and six newly appointed regents who replace six of a 15 Regent Board.
Virginia	Concern with increasing dependence or student loans as a financing mechanism.
Washington	Washington's student financial aid programs are administered within the state's higher education coordinating board, not as a separate student aid commission.
West Virginia	For the fourth consecutive year, funding limitations prevented all of the eligible on-time applicants from being assisted. Although an increase in the board's allocation accompanied by the continuance of awarding of less than full grants (75%) will allow more students to be offered grants, it will leave a waiting list of 2,600.

TABLE 15

PROGRAM INITIATION AND AVERAGE AWARDS

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1985-86	Average Award 1985-86	Awards Range From: Low	High
Alabama					
Student Assistance Program	1975	$2,000	$904	$300	$2,000
Alabama Student Grant Program	1978	$600	$552	$92	$552
National Guard Education Assistance Program	1984	$1,000	$468	$50	$1,000
Chiropractic Scholarships	1985	$10,000	$5,000	$1,000	$10,000
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	1984	$3,996	$3,000	$666	$3,996
Alaska					
Student Incentive Grant	1977	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
Arizona					
Incentive Grant Program	1977	$2,000	$710	$100	$2,000
Arkansas					
State Scholarship Program	1975	$600	$427	$200	$600
Governor's Scholars Program	1984	N/A	$2,000	N/A	N/A
California					
Cal Grant A	1956	$4,110	$1,957	$295	$4,110
Cal Grant B	1969	$5,150	$1,575	$327	$5,150
Cal Grant C	1973	$2,780	$1,590	$200	$2,780
Bilingual Teacher Grant	1981	$4,045	$3,560	$300	$4,045
State Graduate Fellowship	1966	$6,180	$3,221	$246	$6,180
Law Enforcement Personnel	1970	$1,500	$1,500	$150	$1,500
Colorado					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000	$675	$0	$2,000
Student Grants	1971	$1,500	$750	$0	$1,500
Graduate Grants	1971	$3,000	$1,700	$0	$3,000
Undergraduate Merit Awards	1971	tuition and mandatory fees (approx. $1,600)	$550	$0	tuition and fees
Veterans Tuition Assistance	1974	$522	$522	$0	$522
National Guard Tuition Assistance	1981	$1,000	$400	$0	75% of in-state tuition
Dependents Tuition Assistance	1970	in-state tuition	$1,000	$0	in-state tuition
Graduate Fellowship	1971	tuition plus $4,000 stipend	$5,000	$0	tuition plus $4,000 stipend

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1985-86	Average Award 1985-86	Awards Range From: Low	High
Connecticut					
State Supplemental Grants	1973	$1,500	$580	$100	$1,500
Independent College Student Grant Program	1971	$3,000	$1,200	$100	$3,000
Scholastic Achievement Grants	1981-82	$1,500	$920	$300	$1,500
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	1984-85	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Delaware					
Diamond State Scholars	1984	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Optometric Institutional Aid	1977	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	1979	$1,000	$620	$600	$700
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	1974	full tuition	$1,600	$1,710	$2,900
District of Columbia					
Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500		$400	$1,500
Florida					
Student Assistance Grants	1972	$1,200	$1,000	$200	$1,200
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	1982	recommended by tribe	$1,290	$250	$5,000
Tuition Voucher Fund	1979	$1,000	$850	$750	$876
Academic Scholars' Fund	1980	$1,500		$1,000	$1,500
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	1941	$1,000	tuition and fees		
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	1921	$150	$150		
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships		$600	$200	$80	$600
Regent Scholarship		$5,000	$5,000		
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship		$5,000	$5,000		
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	1983-84	$702	$178	$55	$702
Georgia					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$450	$310	$150	$450
Hawaii					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000	$300	$40	$1,000
Idaho					
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$2,000	$600	$200	$2,000
Illinois					
Monetary Award Program	1958-59	$2,850	$1,265	$300	$2,850

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1985-86	Average Award 1985-86	Awards Range From: Low	High
Indiana					
Higher Education Awards	1981-82	$1,335	$802	$165	$1,335
Freedom of Choice Grants	1973-74	$1,505	$1,030	$87	$1,505
Hoosier Scholarships	1982-83	$500	$500	$500	$500
Loan Forgiveness for Math/Science Teachers	1983	$2,000	N/A	N/A	$1,500
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	1983	$2,000	$693	$333	$2,000
Iowa					
Scholarship Program	1965	$600	$550	$200	$600
Tuition Grant Program	1969	$2,350	$2,115	$200	$2,350
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	1973	$450	$348	$200	$450
National Guard Educational Benefits	1978	$250	$228	$75	$250
Science and Math Grants	1983	$500	$242	$200	$250
Kansas					
State Scholarships	1963	$1,000	$500	$50	$1,000
Tuition Grants	1972	$1,200	$1,150	$200	$1,200
Kentucky					
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974-75	$400	$345	$300	$400
Tuition Grant Program	1975-76	$1,000	$915	$200	$1,000
Louisiana					
Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	$633	$100	$1,500
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1938	$175 semester	$158 semester	$140 semester	$175 semester
Rockefeller Scholarships	1981	$1,000	$1,000	N/A	N/A
High School Rally Scholarships	1971	$500	$250 semester	N/A	$500
Maine					
Incentive Grant	1978	$1,500	$420	$300	$500
Blaine House Scholars Program	1985	$1,500	$1,500	$500	$1,500

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1985-86	Average Award 1985-86	Awards Range From: Low	High
Maryland					
General State Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$2,000	$674	$200	$2,000
Senatorial Grants	Prior to 1970	$1,500	$380	$200	$1,500
Proprietary School Grants	1979	$1,500	$580	$200	$1,500
House of Delegate Grants	Prior to 1970	$1,500	$1,300	$650	$1,500
War Orphan Grants	Prior to 1970	$500	$480	$0	$500
Professional Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,000	$625	$200	$1,000
Family Practice - Medicine	1977	$7,500	$3,500	$1,500	$7,500
Children of Deceased Firemen	1973	$1,000	$800	$700	$1,000
Distinguished Scholar	1979	$800	$790	$800	$800
Graduate Nursing	1981	$2,000	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
Children of POW Grants	1977	$1,500	$700	$0	$1,500
Reimbursement of Firemen	Prior to 1972	$1,500	$525	$0	$1,500
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	1984	$4,800	$2,353	$1,400	$4,800
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	1984	$800	$800	$800	$800
Massachusetts					
General Scholarships	1957	$1,460	$914	$400	$1,460
Christian Herter Program	1971	no theoretical limit	$4,981	$1,500	$8,030
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarships	1958	$1,460	$1,275	$1,090	$1,460
Graduate Student Grant Program	1984	$2,000 public $4,000 private	N/A	$100	$2,000 public $4,000 private
Honor Scholarships	1967	$1,296	$1,068	$960	$1,296
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	1966	$1,296	$996	$708	$1,296
War Orphans Program	1966	$750	$750	$750	$750
Teacher Incentive	1985	$2,000	$1,500	$1,000	$2,000
Commonwealth Scholars	1985	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Michigan					
Competitive Scholarships	1964	$1,200	$1,118	$100	$1,200
Tuition Grants	1966	$2,200	$2,022	$100	$2,100
Differential Grant	1978	$300	$200	$40	$250
Minnesota					
Scholarship and Grant Programs	1968-69	$3,911	$900	$100	$3,911
Mississippi					
Student Incentive Grants	1976	$1,500	$660	$200	$1,500
Missouri					
Student Grants	1972	$1,500	$1,200	$90	$1,500
Montana					
Student Incentive Grants	1976	$600	$500	$300	$600

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1985-86	Average Award 1985-86	Awards Range From:	
				Low	High
Nebraska					
Incentive Grants	1974	$1,800	$235	$50	$800
Nevada					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	N/A	N/A	$200	$2,000
New Hampshire					
Incentive Program	1976	$700	N/A	$250	$700
Nursing Education Grants	1959	$1,000	$375	$300	$700
War Orphans Scholarships	1943	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey					
Tuition Aid Grants	1978	$2,300	$1,163	$200	$2,300
Garden State Scholarships	1978	$500	$423	$200	$500
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	1968	$1,400	$680	$200	$1,400
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	1968	$4,000	$3,000	$200	$4,000
Public Tuition Benefits	1980	$1,748	$1,000	$750	$1,748
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	1976	maximum tuition charged each recipient	$3,750	$1,748	$10,960
Distinguished Scholars Program	1985-86	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	1985-86	$1,748	$750	$375	$1,748
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	1977-78	$400	$269	$200	$400
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	1978-79	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000
New Mexico					
Student Incentive Grant	1977	$2,000	$500	$200	$750
New York					
Tuition Assistance Program	1974	$2,700	$1,200	$300	$2,700
Regents Scholarship Program	1913	$250	$250	$250	$250
Aid for Part-Time Study	1984	$2,000	N/A	$100	$2,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	1984	$500 semester	N/A	$250	$500 semester
Nursing Scholarships	1954	$250	$250	$250	$250
Empire State Scholarships for Training Teachers	1984	$3,000	N/A	$300	$3,000

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1985-86	Average Award 1985-86	Awards Range From: Low	High
North Carolina					
Student Incentive Grant	1975	$1,500	$675	$200	$1,500
American Indian Scholarship Fund	1981	$420	$420 fixed stipend for full-time students pro-rated for part-time students	N/A	N/A
Legislative Tuition Grants	1975	$950	$950 fixed stipend	N/A	N/A
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	1974	tution and required fees plus a $4,000 stipend	$7,644	$4,757	$17,492
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	1978	tuition, fees, equipment and supply costs and a $4,000 stipend	$7,162	$5,482	$10,347
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	1977	not to exceed educational costs	$696	N/A	N/A
North Dakota					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1979	$1,500	$451	$200	$1,060
Student Financial Assistance Program	1973	$500	$450	$450	$450
Ohio					
Instructional Grants	1970	$2,604	$693	$168	$2,604
Academic Scholarship	1976	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
War Orphans Scholarship	1956	tuition and fees in public sector	tuition and fees in public sector		
Student Choice Grants	1984	$600	$600	$600	$600
Oklahoma					
Tuition Aid Grants	1974	$1,000	$559	$50	$1,000
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	1984	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Oregon					
Need Grant	1971	$1,398	$630	$186	$1,398
Cash Award	1961	$708	$667	$708	$708
EOSC Fee Remission	1961	$1,023	$1,023	$1,023	$1,023
Foreign Student Fee Remission	1973	$3,744	$2,050	$1,023	$3,744

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1985-86	Average Award 1985-86	Awards Range From: Low	High
Pennsylvania					
State Grant Program	1966	$1,650 assumes passage of pending legislation	$949	$100	$1,650
Rhode Island					
Scholarship and Grant Program	1978	$1,500	$755	$250	$1,500
South Carolina					
Tuition Grant Program	1970	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$600	$213	$100	$600
Tuition Equalization Grants	1978	$250	$250	$100	$250
Educational Excellence Scholarship	1985	$2,000		$1,000	$2,000
Superior Scholar Scholarship	1984	$2,000	$1,895	$1,000	$2,000
Tennessee					
Student Assistance Awards	1976	$1,098	$616	$54	$1,098
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	1984	$2,250	$1,200	$154	$2,250
Texas					
Tuition Equalization Grants	1972	$1,880	$1,178	$50	$1,880
Public Education SSIG Program	1975-76	$2,000	$482	$50	$2,000
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	1981-82	$1,000	$725	$250	$1,000
Utah					
Incentive Grants	1975	$2,000	$575	$26	$2,000
Educationally Disadvantaged	1970	$2,000	$575	$26	$2,000
Career Teaching Scholarship	1898	$5,667	$1,493	$696	$4,167
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	1953	$13,900	$12,038	$5,900	$13,900
Vermont					
Incentive Grants	1965	$2,750	$980	$200	$2,750
Part-Time Student Grant	1981	$2,000	$363	$100	$2,000
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1985	$300	$147	$50	$300
Virginia					
College Scholarship Assistance Program	1973	$1,000	$750	$400	$1,000
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1973	$1,050	$1,050	$1,050	$1,050
Virginia Scholars Program	1984	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1985-86	Average Award 1985-86	Awards Range From: Low	High
Washington					
Need Grant Program	1970	$870	$698	$330	$870
Assistance to Blind Students	1974	$600	$375		
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarship		$1,500	$1,500		
Scholars Program	1982		eligible for two-year tuition and fee waiver at all four-year institutions		
West Virginia					
Higher Education Grant Program	1968	$1,406 in-state private $870 in-state public $600 out-of-state	$800	$375	$1,406
Wisconsin					
Tuition Grant Program	1965	$2,078	$1,670	$1	$2,078
Higher Education Grant Program	1976	$950	$422	$200	$950
Indian Student Grant	1971	$1,800	$1,100	$1	$1,800
Talent Incentive Grant Program	1976	$1,800	$1,088	$1	$1,800
Handicapped Student Grants	1976	$1,800	$1,430	$1	$1,800
Puerto Rico					
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974	$2,000	$200	$75	$500
Educational Fund	1969	N/A	$250	$150	$700
Legislative Awards	1955	N/A	$200	$50	$1,000

TABLE 16

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization				Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
				Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O=Other N=Not Used		
Alabama									
Student Asst. Program	A,C,P		N	X				R	F
National Guard Educ. Asst.			N					N	N
Emergency Secondary Educ. Scholarship Program		CG,O	N				N	N	N
AL Student Gr. Prog.			N				N	N	N
Chiropractic Scholarships	A,C	CG	N				N	R	F
Alaska									
Student Incent. Gr.	C		Y		X			R	F
Arizona									
Incentive Grant Program	A,C,P,O		N					O	F
Arkansas									
State Scholarship Prog.	A	HS	N					R	F
Governor's Scholars Program		A,S,HS,CG,O	N					N	
California									
Cal Grant A	C	S*,HS,CG	Y*			X		R	O
Cal Grant B	C	HS*,CG	Y			X		R	O
Cal Grant C	C	HS*,CG*	Y			X		R	O
Bilingual Teacher Grant	C		Y	X	X	X		R	O
Graduate Fellowship	C,(UM)	CG,O	N					R	O
Law Enforcement Personnel	C		Y			X		R	O
Colorado									
Student Incent. Grants	A,C,(UM)		Y			X		R	F
Student Grants	A,C,(UM)		Y			X		R	F
Graduate Grants	(UM)		N					A	F
Undergrad. Merit Awards		O	N					N	
Veterans Tuition Assistance			N					N	N
National Guard Tuition Assistance			N					N	
Dependent's Tuition Assistance	A,C		N					N	F
Graduate Fellowship		O	N					N	

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization				Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
				Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O= Other N= Not Used		
Connecticut									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	C	S,HS	Y				N	R	F
Independent College Student Grant Program									F
State Supplemental Gr. Pro.								R	F
High Tech. Grad. Scholarships		CG,O	N					N	N
Delaware									
Diamond State Scholars		S,HS,CG,O	N				N	N	N
Optometric Inst. Aid			N				N	N	N
Postsecondary Scholar.	S		Y			X		R	F
Ed. Benefits for Children of Deceased Vets and Others			N				N	N	N
District of Columbia									
Incentive Grants	A,C,P,O		N					R	F
Florida									
Student Asst. Grants	A,C		Y			X		O	F
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	A,C	A,S,HS,CG	N					A,O	
Tuition Voucher Fund			N					N	
Academic Scholar's Fund		A,S,HS,CG	N					N	
Scholarship for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans		CG	N					N	
Confederate Memorial Scholarships			N					N	
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships			N					N	N
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship			N					N	
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Prog.		O	N					N	N
Georgia									
Student Incentive Grants	A,C,P		Y		X	X		R	F
Hawaii									
Student Incentive Grants	C		Y					R	F

				Pell Data Utilization					
State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O= Other N= Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
Idaho									
Student Incentive Grants	A,C,P		Y	X	X			A	F
Illinois									
Monetary Award Program	A,C,P		N*	X		X		R	F
Indiana									
Higher Ed. Awards	C		N					R	F
Freedom of Choice Gr.								R	
Hoosier Scholarships		HS						A	
Loan Forgiveness for Math/Science Teachers			N					N	
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers			N					N	
Iowa									
Scholarship Program	A,C	A,S	N				O	R	F
Tuition Grant Program	A,C		N				O	R	F
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	A,C		N				O	R	F,O
National Guard Educational Benefits			N					N	
Science & Math Grants			N					N	N
Kansas									
State Scholarships	A		N				O	A	F
Tuition Grants	A		N				O	A	F
Kentucky									
Student Incentive Grant Program	C		Y				O	A*	F
Tuition Grant Program	C		Y	X	X	X	O	R*	F
Louisiana									
Incentive Grant	A,C,P,(UM)	A,S,HS,CG,O	Y			X		R	F
T.H. Harris Scholarships		A,HS,CG	N					N	
Rockefeller Scholarships		A,HS,CG	N					N	N
Maine									
Incentive Grant	C		Y	X		X		A	F
Blaine House Scholars Program		S,HS,CG,O	N					N	N
Maryland									
General State Scholar.	A*,C*	S*	N	X	X	X		R,O	F
Senatorial Grants	A*,C*	S*,HS*,CG*	N	X	X	X		R	F
Proprietary School Gr.	C,P		Y	X	X	X		R	F
House of Delegate Grants	A,C	S,HS,CG	N						F
War Orphan Grants			N				N	N	

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization				Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
				Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O=Other N=Not Used		
Professional Scholarships	C		N				N	R	F
Family Practice-Medicine	C		N				N	N	F
Children of Deceased Firemen	A*,C*		N	X		X		R	F
Distinguished Scholar		S,HS,CG	N					N	
Graduate Nursing	C		N				N	R	F
Children of POW Grants			N				N	N	
Reimbursement of Firemen			N				N	N	
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage		S,CG,O	N				N	N	
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar							N	N	
Massachusetts									
General Scholarships	C		Y					A	F
Christian Herter Program	C		Y				N	R	F
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarships	C		N					A	F
Grad. Student Grant Prog.	C		N					R	O
Honor Scholarships		S	N					N	
Fire/Police/Corrections Prog.	C		N					N	O
War Orphans Program			N					N	
Teacher Incentive	C	O	N					A	O
Commonwealth Scholars		HS	N					N	O
Michigan									
Competitive Scholar.	A,C	A	N				O	R	F
Tuition Grants	A,C,	O	N				O	R	F
Differential Grant		O	N				N	N	F
Indian Tuition Waiver			N				N	N	N
Minnesota									
Scholarship and Grant Program	A	HS	N*				O	R	O
Mississippi									
Student Incentive Grants	A,C,P		Y			X		R	
Missouri									
Student Grants	A,C		Y	X		X		R	F
Montana									
Student Incentive Grant	A,C		Y			X		A	F
Nebraska									
Incentive Grants	O		Y	X	X	X	O	R	F

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization Used In Calculation of State Award	 SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	 Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	 O=Other N=Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
Nevada									
Student Incentive Grants	A,C,P		N					R	F
New Hampshire									
Incentive Grants	P	HS,CG	Y		X			R	F
Nursing Education Grants	C		N					R	N
War Orphans Scholarships			N					N	N
New Jersey									
Tuition Aid Grants	C*		Y					R	F,O
Garden State Scholar.	C	S,HS,CG	N					R	F
Educational Opportunity Fund Program - Undergraduate	C		Y				O	R	O
Educational Opportunity Fund Program - Graduate	C		N					R	F*
Public Tuition Benefits			N					N	N
POW/MIA Tuition Grant			N					N	N
Distinguished Scholars Prog.		S	N					N	N
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program			Y					N	
Veterans Tuition Credit Program			N					N	
Garden State Graduate Fellowship		O	N					N	
New Mexico									
Student Incentive Grant	A,C		N						F
New York									
Tuition Asst. Program	S		N				O	O	O
Regents Scholar. Prog.		A,S	N					A	N
Aid for Part-Time Study	O		Y					O	O
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance			Y					O	N
Nursing Scholarships		A,S	N					N	N
Empire State Scholarships for Training Teachers		O	N					N	N
North Carolina									
NC Student Incent. Gr.	A,C		Y			X		R	F
NC Legis. Tuition Gr.			N				N	N	F

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization: Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	Pell Data Utilization: O=Other N=Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
Bd. of Governors Medical Scholarships	C,O	CG,O	N					R	F
Bd. of Governors Dental Scholarships	C,O	CG,O	N					R	F
American Indian Scholar. Fund	A,C		N					R	F
Minority Presence Scholar. Fund	A,C		N					R	F
North Dakota									
Tuition Asst. Gr. Prog	A		Y			X		R	F
Student Financial Assistance Program	A		Y			X		A	F
Ohio									
Instructional Grants	O		N				O	O	O
Academic Scholarship		A,HS	N					N	N
War Orphan Scholarship			N					N	
Student Choice Grants			N					N	N
Oklahoma									
Tuition Aid Grant	S*		N				N	R	F
Future Teachers Scholarship Program		A,S,HS,CG	N					N	
Oregon									
Need Grant	C		N					R	F
Cash Award	C	A,S,HS	N					A	F
EOSC Fee Remission	C		N					A	
Foreign Student Fee Remission	C		N					R	
Pennsylvania									
State Grant Program	S		Y			X		R	O
Rhode Island									
Scholar. & Grant Prog.	C	S	N*			X		R*	O
South Carolina									
Tuition Grant Program	S	A,S,HS	N			X		R	F
South Dakota									
Student Incentive Grant	P		Y	X				R	F
Tuition Equalization Grant	P		Y	X				R	F
Superior Scholar Scholarship		O	N				N	N	

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O= Other N= Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
Tennessee									
Student Asst. Awards	P		Y		X			O	F
Teacher Loan/Scholar. Prog.		A,S,HS,CG	N					N	
Texas									
Tuition Equalization Grants	A,C,S		N			X		R	F
Texas Public Ed. SSIGP	A,C		N			X		R	F
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	A,C	A,S,HS,CG	N			X		R	N
Utah									
Incentive Grants	A,C		N	X	X	X		R	
Career Teaching Scholarships		HS,CG	N					N	F
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education		CG	N						N
Educationally Disadvantaged			N			X			N
Vermont									
Incentive Grant	A,C		Y			X		R	O
Part-Time Student Grant	A		Y			X		R	O
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	A,C		N					A	
Virginia									
College Scholar. Asst. Program	A,C,P		N			X		O	F
Tuition Asst. Grant Prog.			N					N	N
Virginia Scholars Program		A,S,HS,CG,O	N					N	N
Washington									
Need Grant Program	C		Y				O	A	O
Assistance to Blind Students	C		N					R	N
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarship		A,S,HS,O	N					N	
Scholars Program		S,HS,O	N					N	
West Virginia									
Higher Ed. Grant Prog.	C	A,HS,CG,O	N*			X		R*	F
Wisconsin									
Tuition Grant Program	A,C		N					R	F
Higher Ed. Grant Program	A,C		N					R	F
Indian Student Grant	A,C		N					R	F

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization				Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
				Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O=Other N=Not Used		
Talent Incentive Grant Program	A,C		N					R	F
Handicapped Student Grants	A,C		N					R	F
Puerto Rico									
Student Incentive Grant	P		Y	X		X		R	F
Educational Fund	P		Y		X	X		R	F
Legislative Awards	P		Y		X	X		R	F

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 16

Need Analysis - Comments (*) and Other Criteria

Arizona	
Incentive Grant Program	SAFE System
District of Columbia	
Incentive Grants	GAPSFAS
Maryland	
General State Scholarship Senatorial Grants Children of Deceased Firemen	A*, C* - CSS System is first choice and ACT system is used as substitute.
Nebraska	
Incentive Grants	Institutional perogative.
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grants	C* - With New Jersey modifications.
New York	
Aid for Part-Time Study	Educational cost minus other grant aid. Schools select recipients.
North Carolina	
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	GAPSFAS
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	GAPSFAS
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	Awards based on Tables of Grants provided in statute. Tables are income and dependent children driven.
Oklahoma	
Tuition Aid Grant	S* - Data is collected by ACT and CSS, then tested by specific state need analysis system.

Merit Criteria - Comments (*) and Other Criteria

Alabama	
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	Average in area of certification.
Arkansas	
Governor's Scholarship Program	School and community leadership.
California	
Cal Grant A	S* - Only where GPA unavailable or in cases of re-entry students with no grade in last 12 years.
Cal Grant B	HS* - Part of selection criteria, after need is established.
Cal Grant C	HS*, CG* - After need has been established, GPA is used along with other information (such as vocational choice, work experience, teacher recommendations, etc.), each with a range of points possible, to determine a composite score by which recipients are selected.
Graduate Fellowship	Graduate Test Scores: GRE, LSAT, MCAT, GMAT, DAT.
Colorado	
Undergraduate Merit Awards Graduate Fellowship	Institutions develop their expenditure plans and definitions of merit.

Connecticut	
High Technology Graduate Scholarships	Graduate faculty recommendations, GRES.
Delaware	
Diamond State Scholars	Extra curricular activities, work experiences, other achievements, essay.
Florida	
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	Course grades for reimbursement must be "B" or better.
Louisiana	
Incentive Grant	GED where applicable.
Maine	
Blaine House Scholars Program	Academic awards.
Maryland	
Teacher Ed. - Critical Shortage	Subject area which will be taught and recommendation.
General State Scholarships	S* - For half of need-based awards.
Senatorial Grants	S*, HS*, CG* - Decision up to local Senator.
Massachusetts	
Teacher Incentive	Determined in conjunction with financial need at participating campuses.
Michigan	
Tuition Grants	Satisfactory academic progress.
Differential Grants	Satisfactory academic progress.
New Jersey	
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	Combination of undergraduate GPA, GRE scores, and academic appraisals.
New York	
Empire State Scholarships for Training Teachers	Academic record and references are reviewed by an independent panel.
North Carolina	
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	MCAT scores, recommendations, estimated potential to serve State of N.C. through active medical practice, member of a minority race. Selected by a special committee composed of practicing members of the medical profession.
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	DAT scores, interviews, faculty recommendations, potential to serve the state through dental practice and representation as a member of a minority race. Selected by a special committee composed of practicing members of the profession.
South Dakota	
Superior Scholar Scholarships	National Merit Scholarship Semi-finalist.
Virginia	
Virginia Scholars Program	Strength of preparatory programs (high school or two-year college), demonstrated leadership and other personal achievements.
Washington	
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarship	Applicants must be Washington scholars.
Scholars Program	Honors, awards, leadership, and community service.
West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	Must complete the equivalent of 24 semester hours and maintain the minimum grade point average of 2.0.

Is Pell Required for Eligibility? - Comments (*)

California	
Cal Grant A	Y* - All applicants are expected to apply and Pell award estimates are made in every case.
Illinois	
Monetary Award Program	N* - However, all do anyway because our application piggy-backs the Pell application.
Minnesota	
Scholarship and Grant Program	N* - But we will use an estimate of the award and use it in the calculation whether or not they apply.
Rhode Island	
Scholarship and Grant Program	N* - Pell Grant is counted as a resource whether or not the student applies.
West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	N* - Although students are not required to apply, an anticipated award is calculated based on the index reported by CSS.

Pell Data Utilization - Other Criteria

Iowa	
Scholarship Program	To monitor possible overawards.
Tuition Grant Program	To monitor possible overawards.
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	To monitor possible overawards.
Kansas	
State Scholarships	Financial aid administrator may use data to document need or change in parent/student contribution.
Tuition Grants	Can be used to document additional need.
Kentucky	
Student Incentive Grants Tuition Grant Program	If potentially eligible for a Pell grant, must apply before receiving second semester disbursement.
Michigan	
Competitive Scholarship Tuition Grants	All gift aid must be considered in meeting the student's need.
Minnesota	
Scholarship and Grant Program	An estimate of the Pell award is subtracted from 50% of the budget. PC is also subtracted from 50% of the budget. The remainder is the state award.
Nebraska	
Incentive Grants	Pell activity is a major factor in determining institution's allocation of SSIG funds.
New Jersey	
Educational Opportunity Fund Program-Undergraduate	Only used to insure students are not over-packaged.
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	Rules duplicate only for incarcerated students.
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	Identify discrepancies in state applications.
Washington	
Need Grant Program	Research purposes only.

	Need Concept Used - Comments (*) and Other Criteria
Arizona	
Incentive Grant Program	The award amount is determined by the amount of need which is documented by the school financial aid officer.
Florida	
Student Assistance Grants	Priority for distribution of grant monies is given to students with the lowest total family resources, taking into consideration receipt of Pell Grants and student contribution to educational costs.
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	Recommended by tribe based on need and academic promise.
Kentucky	
Student Incentive Grants	A* - If Total Expected Family Contribution equals $0 - $400, award is $400; if Total Expected Family Contribution equals $401 - $800, award is $300.
Tuition Grant Program	R* - Total cost of education minus the sum Total Expected Family Contribution, Pell Grant, and SSIG not to exceed $1,000 (Total Cost of Education = Tuition and fees plus low room rate plus high board rate.)
Maryland	
General State Scholarships	25-30% of unmet need after Pell impact.
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	Relative award amounts are based on tuition costs and income.
Aid for Part-Time Study	Campus-based Program - Schools take into consideration education cost and other grant aid.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	All eligible veterans are eligible for $250 per semester for part-time study or $500 per semester for full-time study. The award plus other state aid cannot exceed tuition.
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	Grant amount based on family income, number of dependent children in family, and type of of school attended - public or private.
Rhode Island	
Scholarship and Grant Program	College cost = tuition plus standard living allowance of $3,300 for dependents and $4,300 for independents.
Tennessee	
Student Assistance Awards	Eligibility is determined by the Pell SAI and tuition and mandatory fees at the institution the recipient enrolls. The maximum award is approximately one-half the tuition and mandatory fees at that institution.
Virginia	
College Scholarship Assistance Program	Last resort grants based on unmet need where unmet need = (Cost of attendance) - (Expected Family Contribution: UM) - (All other aid received).

West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	R* - Students are ranked according to the Family Contribution in ascending order within the two major priority groups (renewals and other). Need is determined by subtracting the family contribution from the educational cost (Budget). A minimum of $500 in need is required. Awards are restricted to the payment of tuition and fees.

Independent Student Criteria - Comments (*) and Other Criteria

California	
Cal Grant A Cal Grant B Cal Grant C Bilingual Teacher Grant Law Enforcement Personnel Graduate Fellowship	Prior three years plus current year independent of parents.
Massachusetts	
Teacher Incentive	Determined by participating campuses.
Graduate Student Grants	Determined by participating colleges and universities.
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	Determined by participating colleges and universities.
Minnesota	
Scholarship and Grant Program	Federal criteria plus anyone under 22 by October 1 is dependent unless they are married, widowed, divorced, a veteran, have a child, are a refugee, ward of the state or an orphan.
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grants Educational Opportunity Fund-Undergrad.	$1,400 of base-year resources; not considered as tax exemption on parents' return; did not live with parents for more than six weeks.
Educational Opportunity Fund-Graduate	F* - With New Jersey modifications.
New Mexico	
Student Incentive Grant	Ask for 1040 Form from parents and CSS or ACT.
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	Like federal criteria, except tax dependency, only asked for two previous years and under 22 years of age student must prove extraordinary circumstances.
Aid for Part-Time Study	Tax dependency in the prior tax year only.
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	Must not have been claimed as tax exemption, resided with, received any financial support from, parents in previous year, current year or following year.
Pennsylvania	
State Grant Program	Veteran, or out of high school six years or more, or demonstration of independence through nonsupport from parents and available resource test.

Rhode Island	
Scholarship and Grant Program	Current year plus two prior years of independence; no one under age 22 considered independent unless parents are deceased or declared incompetent; student is married or has dependents; student is a ward of the state. Once dependent, student remains dependent until completion of program. Exceptions may be made at discretion of the authority.
Vermont	
Incentive Grant Part-Time Student Grant Non-Degree Student Grant Program	Federal definition plus one additional year.
Washington	
Need Grant Program	Must prove independent student status for three years prior to award year.

TABLE 17

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Alabama									
Chiropractic Scholarships									O*
Student Assistance Program	I	I		I					
Student Grant Program		I		I					
National Guard Ed. Assis. Prog.	I	I		I	I				
Emergency Secondary Ed. Scholar. Prog.	I	I							
Alaska									
Incentive Grant Program	B	B	B	B					
Arizona									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			
Arkansas									
State Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I	I			
Governor's Scholars Program	I	I	I	I	I	I			
California									
Cal Grant A	I	I		I	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Cal Grant B	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Cal Grant C	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Bilingual Teacher Grant	I	I	I						
Graduate Fellowships	I	I							O*
Law Enforcement Personnel	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Colorado									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	
Student Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Graduate Grants	I	I							
Undergraduate Merit Awards	I	I	I		I	I			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	I	I	I		I	I			
National Guard Tuition Assistance	I	I	I		I				
Dependents' Tuition Assistance	I	I	I		I	I			
Graduate Fellowship	I	I							
Connecticut									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	
Independent College Student Grant Prog.		I		I					
State Supplemental Grant Program	I	I	I	I					
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Prog.	I*	I*							

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Delaware									
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	B	B	B	B					O*
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Optometric Institutional Aid									O*
Diamond State Scholars	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
District of Columbia									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	
Florida									
Student Assistance Grants	I	I	I	I			I		
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholar.	I	I	I	I			I		
Tuition Voucher Fund		I		I					
Academic Scholars's Fund	I	I	I	I	O	O	O	O	
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	I		I		I				
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	I		I						
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships	I	I							
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	I								
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	B*	B*							B**
Georgia									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Hawaii									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Idaho									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I	I			
Illinois									
Monetary Award Program	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Indiana									
Higher Education Awards	I	I	I	I	I			I	
Hoosier Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I			I	
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	I	I							
Iowa									
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Tuition Grants		I		I				I	I*
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants			I		I				
National Guard Educational Benefits	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Science and Math Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Kansas									
State Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Grants		I		I					
Kentucky									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
Louisiana									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
T. H. Harris Scholarships	I								
Rockefeller Scholarships	I								
Maine									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Blaine House Scholars Program	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	
Maryland									
General State Scholarship	B	B	I	I			I	I	
Senatorial Grants	B	B	I	I			I	I	
Proprietary School Grants						I			
House of Delegate Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
War Orphan Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Professional Scholarships									O*
Family Practice - Medicine	I								
Children of Deceased Firemen	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Graduate Nursing							I		
Children of POW Grants	I		I						
Reimbursement of Firemen	I	I	I	I					
Teacher Ed. - Critical Shortage	I	I							
Teacher Ed. - Distinguished Scholar	I	I							
Massachusetts									
General Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*	I*	I**	B*	B*	
Christian Herter Program	B	B	B	B			B	B	
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship									B*
Graduate Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	
Honor Scholarships	I								
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	
War Orphans Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Teacher Incentive	I	I							
Commonwealth Scholars	I	I	I	I			I	I	

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O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Michigan									
Competitive Scholarships	I	I	I	I				I	
Tuition Grants		I		I					
Differential Grants		I		I					
Indian Tuition Waiver	I		I						
Minnesota									
Scholarship and Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Mississippi									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*	
Missouri									
Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I		
Montana									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				I*
Nebraska									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Nevada									
Student Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		
New Hampshire									
Incentive Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Nursing Education Grants	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	
War Orphans Scholarships	I			I	I				
New Jersey									
Tuition Aid Grants	B	B	B	B					I*
Garden State Scholarships	I	I	I	I					
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergrad.	I	I	I						
Educational Opportunity Fund - Grad.	I*	I*							
MIA/POW Tuition Grants	I	I	I	I					
Public Tuition Benefits	I	I	I	I					
Distinguished Scholars Program	I	I	I	I		I*			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	I	I	I						
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B*
Garden State Graduate Fellowship									I*
New Mexico									
Student Incentive Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
New York									
Tuition Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
Regent Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Aid for Part-Time Study	I*	I*	I*	I*					
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*				

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Nursing Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Empire State Scholarship for Training Teachers	I	I							
North Carolina									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Legislative Tuition Grants		I		I					
Bd. of Governors Medical Scholarships	I*	I*							
Bd. of Governors Dental Scholarships	I								
American Indian Scholarship Fund	I								
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	I								
North Dakota									
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I							
Student Financial Assistance Program	I	I	I		I		I		O*
Ohio									
Instructional Grants	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	
Academic Scholarship	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	
War Orphans Scholarship	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Student Choice Grants		I							
Oklahoma									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I		
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
Oregon									
Need Grants	I	I	I	I		I*	I	I	
Cash Awards	I	I	I	I			I	I	
EOSC Fee Remission	I*								
Foreign Student Fee Remission	I								
Pennsylvania									
State Grant Program	B	B	I	B		B*	B	B	O*
Rhode Island									
Scholarship and Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
South Carolina									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
South Dakota									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I		I		I	
Superior Scholar Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Tennessee									
Student Assistance Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	I	I							
Texas									
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Public Educational SSIG Grants	I		I						
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	I								
Utah									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				
Educationally Disadvantaged	I		I		I				
Career Teaching Scholarship	I		I		I				
Western Interstate Comm. for Higher Ed.	O	O							
Vermont									
Incentive Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Part-Time Student Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
Virginia									
College Scholarship Assistance	I	I	I	I					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I		I					
Virginia Scholars Program	I	I							
Washington									
Need Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I*	I*			O*
Assistance to Blind Students	I	I	I						
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarship	B	B							
Scholars Program	I								
West Virginia									
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	B*	B*	B*				B**	
Wisconsin									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I				I	
Higher Education Grant Program	I		I						
Indian Student Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Talent Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Handicapped Student Grants	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	
Wyoming									
Incentive Grants	I		I						

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Puerto Rico									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Educational Fund		I		I		I			
Legislative Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I			

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 17

Alabama		
Chiropractic Scholarships	O*	- Chiropractic Colleges.
California		
Cal Grant A	I*	- Only in instances where program is at least 2 years in length or 1800 clock hours.
Cal Grant C	I*	- Recipients must be enrolled in a vocational program of not less than 2 years, except hospital-based nursing programs.
Graduate Fellowship	O*	- Graduate/Professional institutions.
Connecticut		
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	- Only in reciprocal states.
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	I*	- Graduate High Technology Programs.
Delaware		
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	O*	- Graduate Schools.
Optometric Institutional Aid	O*	- The Pennsylvania College of Optometry.
Florida		
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	B*	- Out-of-State - Applicants must be teaching full-time in a Florida public school.
	B**	- Institutions with state approved teacher education preparation programs.
Iowa		
Scholarship Program	I*	- Business and Bible schools.
Tuition Grant Program	I*	- Business and Bible schools.
Maryland		
Professional Scholarships	O*	- Public or private professional schools of law, denistry, or medicine.
Massachusetts		
General Scholarships	B*	- Out-of-State - Must be in states which have reciprocity with Massachusetts.
	I*	- If Pell eligible, must charge tuition, 1 year in length.
	I**	- If Pell eligible, must charge tuition, 2 years in length.
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian	B*	- Graduate school of medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.
Mississippi		
Student Incentive Grants	I*	- Pell eligibility of institution required and institution must be non-profit.
Montana		
Student Incentive Grants	I*	- Tribal community colleges.
New Jersey		
Tuition Aid Grants	I*	- Can be used at proprietary schools in New Jersey that have approved programs.
Educational Opportunity Fund-Graduate	I*	- With graduate program.
Distinguished Scholars Program	I*	- Proprietary schools with degree programs approved by the New Jersey Board of Higher Education.
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	B*	- Any course of study which is accepted for veteran's educational assistance pursuant to federal law.
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	I*	- In state graduate institutions.
New York		
Tuition Assistance Program	O*	- Registered business schools; 6 out-of-state medical programs.

North Carolina		
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	I*	- Can be used to attend any of the 4 schools in the state.
North Dakota		
Student Financial Assistance Program	O*	- Handicapped students can take a grant to a school that can meet the needs of their handicap.
Oregon		
Need Grant	I*	- Non-profit private vo-tech.
EOSC Fee Remission	I*	- Eastern Oregon State College.
Pennsylvania		
State Grant Program	B*	- Culinary Institute of America and Cincinnati College of Mortuary Science are the only two approved proprietary schools since they offer a course of study that is not provided at any Pennsylvania institution.
	O*	- Contiguous states must have a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania.
Washington		
Need Grant Program	I*	- If accredited by an agency recognized by the Council.
	O*	- If encompassed by a reciprocity agreement as authorized by the Council.
West Virginia		
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	- Out-of-State - Educational institutions located in Pennsylvania resulting from a reciprocal agreement.
	B**	- Only non-profit diploma nursing program.
Vermont		
Incentive Grant	O*	- Accredited foreign schools.
Part-Time Student Grant	O*	- Approved foreign schools.

TABLE 18

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Y = Eligible, N = Not Eligible, 0 = None in State, Blank = No Response to Item
P = Pell Eligibility of Institution Required, R = Reserve If Funds Available

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1985 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Alabama																									
Student Assistance Program	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N					Y	Y	N		
Arizona																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Arkansas																									
State Scholarship Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
California																									
Cal Grant A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cal Grant B	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cal Grant C	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Bilingual Teacher Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Law Enforcement Personnel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Colorado																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Student Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1985 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Connecticut																									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Independent College Student Grants	Y	Y	N	N					N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
State Supplemental Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
District of Columbia																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Florida																									
Student Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N						Y	N	Y	Y
Georgia																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Idaho																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N						Y	N	Y	Y
Illinois																									
Monetary Award Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Indiana																									
Higher Education Awards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Iowa																									
State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Kansas																									
State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1985 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Kentucky																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Louisiana																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Maine																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Massachusetts																									
General State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Teacher Incentive	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N		
Michigan																									
Competitive Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Minnesota																									
Scholarship and Grant Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Mississippi																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Missouri																									
Student Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Montana																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
New Hampshire																									
Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Nursing Education Grants	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1985 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
New Jersey																									
Tuition Aid Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Garden State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Educational Opportunity Fund	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				Y	N	Y	Y
New York																									
Tuition Assistance Program	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Aid for Part-Time Study	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		N	Y	N	Y	Y
North Carolina																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			Y	N	Y	Y
Minority Presence Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y			Y	N		
American Indian Scholarships									Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N			Y	N		
North Dakota																									
Tuition Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y			Y	N	Y	Y
Student Financial Assistance	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	N	Y	Y
Ohio																									
Instructional Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Oklahoma																									
Tuition Aid Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Oregon																									
Need Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cash Awards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Foreign Student Fee Remission	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		
Eastern Oregon State College Fee Remission	Y	N	N	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N		Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1985 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Pennsylvania																									
State Higher Education Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Rhode Island																									
Scholarship and Grant Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
South Carolina																									
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
South Dakota																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Equalization Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tennessee																									
Student Assistance Awards	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Texas																									
Tuition Equalization Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public Educational SSIG Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Utah																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N									
Educationally Disadvantaged	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N									
Vermont																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Part-Time Student Grants	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Non-Degree Student Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Virginia																									
College Scholarship Assistance	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1985 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Washington																									
State Need Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	N	Y	Y
Aid to Blind Students	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N						Y	N	Y	Y
West Virginia																									
Higher Education Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Wisconsin																									
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Higher Education Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Indian Student Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Talent Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Handicapped Student Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

TABLE 19

PUBLISHED APPLICATION DEADLINE DATES

State/Program	Response
Alabama	
Student Assistance Program	November 15
Student Grant Program	September 15, January 15, February 15, April 15
Chiropractic Scholarships	November 1
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	Prior to end of term for which aid is requested.
Alaska	
Incentive Grants	May 31
Arizona	Anytime between July 1 and the following June 30.
Incentive Grants	
Arkansas	
State Scholarship Program	July 1
Governor's Scholars Program	March 15, 1986
California	
Cal Grant A	February 11, 1985
Cal Grant B	
Cal Grant C	
Bilingual Teacher Grant	
Law Enforcement Personnel	
Graduate Fellowship	
Colorado	
Student Grant	Institutions establish their own application deadlines.
Student Incentive Grants	
Graduate Fellowship	
Graduate Grant	
Undergraduate Merit Awards	
National Guard Tuition Assistance	No deadline.
Veterans Tuition Assistance	Prior to end of term for which assistance is sought.
Dependents Tuition Assistance	No deadline.
Connecticut	February 15 - Initial Applicants;
Scholastic Achievement Grants	April 15 - Renewal Applicants
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	February 1
Delaware	
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	April 30
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	None
Optometric Institutional Aid	None
Diamond State Scholars	August 6
District of Columbia	
Incentive Grants	June 28, 1985
Florida	Processed by CSS/ACT by April 15 preceding the academic year.
Student Assistance Grant	
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	First term, January 31; Second term, May 31; Third term, July 15; Summer term, September 16.
Exceptional Child Education Scholarship	None

State/Program	Response
Georgia	
Student Incentive Grants	June 1
Illinois Monetary Award Program	June 1 for renewals for full-year eligibility; October 1 for initials for full-year eligibility; final for part year same as Pell.
Indiana	
Higher Education Award	March 1
Loan Forgiveness for Math/Science Teachers	Septebmer 15
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	August 1, November 29, April 1
Iowa	
Scholarship Program Tuition Grant Program Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	March 1 (first priority); June 1 (second priority)
Science and Math Grant	December 1
Kansas	
State Scholarships	April 21
Tuition Grants	April 21
Kentucky	
Student Incentive Grants Tuition Grant Program	No deadline. April 1 is priority filing date.
Louisiana	
Incentive Grants	November 1
T. H. Harris Scholarships	February 1 for fall semesters; December 31 for spring semesters
Rockefeller Scholarships	June 1 for fall semesters; December 31 for spring semesters
Maine	
Incentive Grant Program	Prior to May 1
Blaine House Scholar Program	February 15
Maryland	
General State Scholarships	March 1 of academic year aid is sought.
Senatorial Grants	March 1 of year aid is sought.
Proprietary School Grants	Apply for Pell, then perhaps one month before award decision get nominated by the school.
House of Delegate Grants	None, but urge direct contact with the delegate and certainly by May of year of aid.
War Orphan Grants	May of year aid is sought but deadline not rigid.
Professional Scholarships	March 1 of year aid is sought.
Family Practice - Medicine	March 1 of year prior to aid school year but not rigid.
Children of Deceased Firemen	March 1 of year aid is sought.
Distinguished Scholar	Enter process at end of junior year of high school.
Graduate Nursing	March 1 of year aid is sought.
Children of POW Grants	At least 2-3 months prior to start of payment period.

State/Program	Response
Reimbursement of Firemen	Payments made one year after completion of academic year, so one month lead time required at least.
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	July for 1985-86 grants. Earlier date for 1986-87 grants.
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	Spring for coming academic year.
Massachusetts	
General Scholarships	March 1
Christian Herter Program	February 8
Teacher Incentive	Process conducted on campuses.
Commonwealth Scholars	Process conducted at Massachusetts high schools. Materials submitted to the Board of Regents in February.
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarships	March 1
Graduate Student Grant Program	Determined by colleges.
Honor Scholarships	Last SAT test date in January.
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	Determined by colleges.
War Orphans Program	Open for two previous years.
Michigan	
Competitive Scholarship	February 15 - Freshman March 15 - Upperclass
Tuition Grant	February 15 - Freshman March 15 - Upperclass
Differential Grant	Varies each semester/term.
Minnesota	
Scholarship and Grant Program	May 31, 1986
Mississippi	
Student Incentive Grants	None
Missouri	
Student Grant Program	April 30
Nebraska	
Incentive Grant Program	Established at campus level.
New Hampshire	
Incentive Grants	May 1 (preceeding fall term)
Nursing Education Grants	June 1 - fall term, January 5 - spring, May - summer
War Orphans Scholarships	None
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grant	October 1, 1985 for entire academic year; February 15, 1986 for spring term only.
Educational Opportunity Fund	October 1, 1985 for entire academic year; March 1, 1986 for spring term only.
Garden State Scholarships	October 1, 1985 for entire year grants; February 15, 1986 for spring term only.
Public Tuition Benefits	March 1, 1986
MIA/POW Tuition Grants	March 1, 1986
Distinguished Scholars Program	October 1, 1984 for secondary schools to submit selection forms for 1985-86.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	March 1, 1986
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	March 1, 1986
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	March 1, 1986

State	Response
New Mexico	
Student Incentive Grant	May 1
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	March 31 of the school year.
Regents Scholarships	March 31 of the school year.
Aid for Part-Time Study	Institutions must select and report award recipients within 21 days of the start of term.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	March 31 of the school year.
Nursing Scholarships	March 31 of the school year.
Empire State Scholarships for Training Teachers	March 31 of the school year.
North Carolina	
Student Incentive Grants	Opening date for FAF or FFS until March 15
Legislative Tuition Grants	Fall term - October 1; spring term - 10th classroom day after classes begin.
North Dakota	
Student Financial Assistance Program	April 15
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	April 15
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	August 16, 1985 for full year awards, November 29, 1985 for second and third term awards.
Academic Scholarship	February 23
War Orphans Scholarship	July 1
Student Choice Grants	Set by institutions.
Oklahoma	
Tuition Aid Grant	March 1
Oregon	
Need Grant	Preferred application date is April 1. Applications received after that are considered on a funds available basis.
Cash Award	Preferred application date is April 1.
Foreign Student Fee Remission	Each participating institution has its own deadline.
EOSC Fee Remission	Institutional deadline.
Pennsylvania	
State Grant Program	May 1, 1985 - For all renewal applicants and those nonrenewal applicants who plan to enroll in baccalaureate degree programs including those enrolled in college transfer programs at PA community or junior colleges. August 1, 1985 - For nonrenewal applicants who plan to enroll in business, trade, technical schools, hospital schools of nursing, or two-year terminal programs at community, junior, or four-year colleges.
Rhode Island	
Scholarship and Grant Program	March 1
South Carolina	
Tuition Grant Program	None; first come, first serve.

State/Program	Response
South Dakota	
Incentive Grants	May 15, 1985
Tuition Equalization Grant	Determined at each institution.
Superior Scholar Scholarship	June 1, 1985
Tennessee	
Student Assistance Award	August 1 - Priority deadline; December 1 & March 1, if funding becomes available.
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	May 15
Texas	
Tuition Equalization Grant Program	Differs at each participating school.
Public Educational SSIG Program	
State Scholarship for Ethnic Recruitment	
Utah	
Career Teaching Scholarship	March 1
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	November 1
Vermont	
Incentive Grant Program	March 1
Part-Time Grant Program	January 31
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	No deadline.
Virginia	
College Scholarship Assistance Program	March 15 of the award year or the closing date for financial aid application set by each institution, whichever is earlier.
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	June 1, September 10 (late)
Virginia Scholars Program	January 15 (H.S. applicants); May 15 (2-year public college applicants).
Washington	
Need Grant Program	August 1 and October 1 of each fiscal year.
Assistance to Blind Students	September 1
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	March
Scholarship Program	February 1
West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	March 1, 1986 for the 1986-87 processing cycle. Although late filers are accepted and processed, their applications are assigned to a lower priority category.
Wisconsin	
Tuition Grant Program	None
Higher Education Grant	None
Talent Incentive Grant	None
Indian Student Grant	None
Handicapped Student Grants	None
Puerto Rico	
State Student Incentive Grant Program	August 31
Legislative Awards Educational Fund	Set by each institution.

SECTION IV
POLICY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

This section of the survey report describes responses to a variety of questions about policy issues and concerns and describes planned or potential changes in state-supported aid programs.

Significant Changes Planned For Programs In 1986-87

Table 20 displays the responses of 17 states who identified significant planned changes for their 1986-87 student aid programs. Five states plan administrative changes to improve their aid delivery systems. Indiana plans to revise its aid application; Massachusetts will enhance its scholarship and delivery system; Missouri plans to implement new software for processing applications; New Jersey will utilize new computer technology to improve the flow of data among lenders, institutions, and their programs; and, Tennessee will automate its grant program through on-line computer operations.

Arizona, California, and Kentucky expect to increase significantly their grant program appropriations. The latter two states plan to revise their program eligibility criteria to flow more money to more needy students.

Iowa plans to stiffen its eligibility requirements for receipt of aid through its Science and Mathematics Grant program and Connecticut plans to liberalize eligibility requirements for its Achievement Grant program. Minnesota will extend program eligibility to part-time student applicants to its Scholarship and Grant program and Oregon will permit its resident recipients to use awards to attend colleges in Washington. Alabama has plans to implement a need-based Merit Scholarship program and the District of Columbia will develop a work-study program if SSIG funds can be used to support one.

New Financial Aid Programs To Be Implemented In 1986-87 Or 1987-88

Four states (Kansas, Kentucky, New Hampshire, and Tennessee) plan to implement merit-based scholarship programs during the next two years. Another four states (Michigan, New Jersey, Utah, and Virginia) plan to implement state-supported work-study programs. Arizona and the District of Columbia said they might develop work-study programs if SSIG funds can be used to support them.

Massachusetts and Vermont plan to extend grant aid eligibility to two new types of students, respectively, part-time students and students enrolled in non-degree programs. Pennsylvania hopes to implement a new grant program specifically for part-time students. Rhode Island will implement a need-based grant program for incarcerated students. Wisconsin will establish a Minority Student Grant program for students enrolled in private, non-profit institutions in that state. Michigan plans to implement an Independent Student Grant program of awards for non-traditional students.

Five states (Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia) plan to implement loan forgiveness programs of one kind or another for teachers and students who will teach in "critical shortage" areas in these states. Table 21 displays more detail on responses to this question.

Most Important Policy Issues Facing Agencies This Year

The major policy issues facing state programs this year often reflect perennial issues faced by aid programs. For example, in responding to this survey question 13 states noted concern for increased funding of current programs and two others noted concern for replacing the potential loss of SSIG funds if that federal program is denied funding. Other states noted concerns about extending program eligibility to new groups of students. Arkansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia noted concerns about providing aid to less-than-full-time students and New York is facing modifications to its new program for part-timers. Tennessee is handling issues of increased grant awards to private college students and providing new aid awards to students at proprietary schools. Massachusetts and New Jersey are studying potential revisions to their programs' definitions of "independent students."

Four states (Iowa, North Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania) mentioned concerns for increasing student dependence on loan aid and Colorado expressed concern that increasing tuition costs are threatening access to postsecondary education. Connecticut noted concern about the willingness of its legislature to create new programs that appeal to specific categories of students and constituencies rather than significantly increasing funding for existing need-based programs.

Florida and Oregon are each concerned about expanding their states' aid delivery systems through new data processing systems. Colorado is concerned about developing a comprehensive, statewide "unit record" reporting system to collect data on all aid received by students in that state. Table 22 provides more detail on state agency concerns.

SSIG Funding of State Work-Study Programs

During the past year several individuals and associations suggested that the federal State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program should be modified to enable states to use some or all their program allocations to help fund work-study programs. The survey asked if states would use some or all their SSIG funds to support work-study programs under two conditions: (1) if the allocation was increased and (2) if the allocation was not increased. Table 23 displays the detail of responses. They are summarized here.

Of the 41 states that responded to this question, 31 said they would use SSIG allocations, under some conditions, to fund work-study programs. Sixteen of those states already have existing work-study programs of one kind or another and 15 would implement new programs if SSIG funds were available to help them do so. Nine of these 15 states would use SSIG funds for new work-study programs regardless of whether additional allocations were made but six states said they would develop new programs only if SSIG allocations were increased.

Thus it appears that merely changing the SSIG legislation would provide enough incentive to increase the number of state-supported work-study programs by 56 percent and adding additional dollars would provide incentive to nearly double the number of state-supported work-study programs.

Only three states (Massachusetts, Utah, and Washington) said they definitely would use all their SSIG allocations to fund work-study programs, even if the allocations were not increased. Each of these states already has an operational work-study program of some kind. On the other hand, ten states (two

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with existing programs) said they would use none of their SSIG funds for work-study programs, regardless of whether the funding levels were increased or not.

Responses To Total Loss of SSIG Funds

While some policymakers have suggested that SSIG program funds be utilized for work-study programs, others have recommended that the program no longer receive funding. The survey asked the agencies how they might react if funds were no longer available through the SSIG program.

Of the 41 respondents, 56 percent or 23 states said their grant programs would make fewer awards or smaller awards to recipients if their SSIG allocations were withdrawn.

Nine states said they were likely to lose their program funding entirely if SSIG funds were lost. The nine states are: Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Montana, and North Carolina. The SSIG allocations in all but two of these states, Maine and North Carolina, represent half their aid program dollars. Therefore, it is understandable that loss of SSIG allocations would be very harmful to their programs.

Another nine states said that their legislatures were likely to make up for at least part of the losses of SSIG funds if the allocations were reduced or eliminated. These nine states are: Arkansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Tennessee. Only four of these states' allocations represent more than ten percent of their 1985-86 need-based aid program dollars. The four states are: Arkansas, 11 percent; North Dakota, 25 percent; South Dakota, 34 percent; and Tennessee, 10.2 percent. Table 24 provides the detailed responses.

Loan Forgiveness Programs

The 1980s saw states develop several new financial aid programs whose basic policy is rooted in provisions of the early federal National Defense Student Loan (NDSL) program which enabled borrowers to obtain forgiveness of portions of their loan indebtedness in exchange for certain kinds of public service.

These new state-supported "loan forgiveness" or "scholarship-loan" programs are intended to provide students with incentives to follow careers of certain kinds and/or in certain areas of geographic or manpower needs. The intended incentives are designed to work in three general ways. One, students are given a grant if they intend to pursue some course of study leading to service in some specific career. If they do not obtain employment in that career for some specific length of time they must repay their grants in full or in part. The term "scholarship-loan" is often used to describe these programs. Two, students who graduate with loan indebtedness and agree to work in some specified career have portions or all of their loan debts "forgiven" (repaid by the state) in exchange for services. Three, students who plan to pursue a course of study leading to service in some career may borrow from a separate program loan fund to help pay for their education. Then, upon graduation, they "repay" their loans by service in the specific career for a certain length of time.

These programs have a special appeal to legislatures and policymakers in that they target funds directly toward meeting some specific perceived manpower need. They also provide assurance that aid recipients will work toward meeting that manpower need or the dollar investments in aid to the students will be returned to the state. Thus the programs represent low-risk investments of public funds. They generally have not been in operation long enough to determine whether they achieve desired results.

The survey revealed that 26 states have one or more of these categorical aid programs in operation for 1985-86 and another state, Missouri, plans to implement one in 1986-87 (see Table 25). Most of the programs are directed toward prospective teachers, generally in the fields of mathematics and science.

Of the 35 programs in the 26 states, 15 are designed to provide incentives to students to teach math and/or science. Ten of the 15 programs are addressed specifically toward math and/or science teachers while five include additional areas, such as computer science or special education. Five programs in four states (California, Florida, South Carolina, and Texas) are targeted for students who plan to teach in "critical shortage" areas or subjects as defined by their legislation. Massachusetts and North Carolina have programs that are directed toward teachers in general. Five states' programs are intended to attract more academically skilled students to the teaching profession. These states are Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, South Dakota, and Utah. So in all 27 of the 35 programs are for prospective teachers.

The remaining programs are most often directed toward meeting needs of the health professions. For example, Indiana has a program to forgive loans for nurses employed in hospitals and nursing homes and for physicians who practice in rural areas of Indiana. New York's program forgives loans of physicians who practice in rural and urban "designated physician shortage areas." Mississippi also has a loan forgiveness program for rural physicians. Kansas has two programs to forgive loans for students who practice osteopathic medicine or optometry in that state. Texas has a Physician Loan Repayment Plan in which up to $3,000 per year of loan principal is repaid for service in medically underserved areas or for service within key state agencies. Nurses' loan debts will be forgiven for services to Virginia.

The terms of the loan forgiveness programs are quite varied in amounts forgiven for time in service and their "penalties" for failure to meet service obligations are quite diverse. Generally one year of loan debt is forgiven for one year of service.

TABLE 20

ARE THERE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN YOUR CURRENT PROGRAMS OR OPERATIONS PLANNED FOR THE 1986-87 AWARD YEAR? IF SO, PLEASE DESCRIBE THOSE CHANGES AND INDICATE IF THEY ARE PLANNED FOR LEGISLATIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS

STATE	RESPONSE
Alabama	Plans are underway to propose to the Legislature a need-base Merit Scholarship Program. This new program would be the SSIG matching program.
Arizona	A requested increase from $250,000 to $300,000 in our state appropriations for matching funds.
California	The Commission will request additional numbers of grants and increased grant maximums for the 1986-87 award year. There is legislation pending which may introduce a parental contribution ceiling in the Cal Grant A Program.
Connecticut	Academic screen in Achievement Grant Program is being broadened because of declining numbers of high school graduates.
District of Columbia	If authorized, we will develop a Work-Study Program in conjunction with the SSIG Program.
Indiana	Planning a wrap-around for the financial aid form with state specific instructions and a continuing of the simplified award system.
Iowa	The state legislative process has stiffened the eligibility requirements for the 2-year old Science and Mathematics Grant Program. Students must now acquire 8 instead of 7 course credits in mathematics and science and 4 instead of 3 of these courses must be advanced courses.
Kentucky	If approved by KHEAA Board: 1. Plan to request sufficient funds for 1986-87 to award all eligible state grant filers; 2. Plan to raise Total Expected Family Contribution cut-off from $800 to $1,000 for SSIG eligibility and; 3. Raise SSIG award to $500, KTG maximum to $1,200 for maximum KHEAA award of $1,700.
Massachusetts	Resulting from recent program expansion of $38.5 million, major scholarship delivery system enhancements are scheduled for 1985-86. The Massachusetts Legislature and scholarship staff are studying the issues of indexed financial need rather than a strict cut-off for eligibility.
Michigan	Michigan Legislature has appropriated funds for two new programs. The enabling statutes have not yet been approved.
Minnesota	In 1986-87 the main Scholarship and Grant Program will be available to students who are enrolled at least half-time. This was a legislative mandate.
Missouri	New computer software package will be used student grant program processing -- administrative.
New Jersey	During the 1986-87 academic year, we anticipate the development of procedures that will result in improving the flow of information and data between New Jersey lenders, postsecondary schools, and the department. This will reflect the status of modern technology. In a second initiative, the department will increase the validation performed on students receiving assistance under programs administered by the department.

STATE	RESPONSE
Oregon	As a result of legislative action, Oregon residents attending eligible institutions in the State of Washington will be eligible for Oregon State Need Grants for 1986-87.
Tennessee	Plans are being made to automate the current grant program (TSSA) through on-line administration as opposed to the current batch operation. We are also working to give an estimated state grant on the ACT-CFAR, and CSS - FAFNAR for schools.
Virginia	Increased emphasis on research to determine effects of state student aid programs. Also plan to intensify training of financial aid officers and program review (administrative).
Washington	The Legislature has established in the appropriations act that "the Council's first priority shall be to provide financial assistance to the core of students with extremely high unmet need."

TABLE 21

IS YOUR STATE PLANNING TO IMPLEMENT NEW AID PROGRAMS IN 1986-87 OR 1987-88? IF SO, BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THEM AND THEIR PURPOSE.

STATE	RESPONSE
Arizona	Undetermined at this time, though there is a very slight chance that the Legislature could consider a work-study component to SSIG if that option is made available in reauthorization.
District of Columbia	If authorized, we will develop a Work-Study Program in conjunction with the SSIG Program.
Florida	Graduate: Master's Fellowship Loan Program for Teachers - to encourage liberal arts graduates and science graduates to obtain a Masters Degree in Education. Florida Graduate Scholars' Fund - scholarship for outstanding students. Undergraduate: "Chappie" James - Most Promising Teacher Scholarship Program - scholarship/loan for four years of undergraduate work.
Illinois	None are presently on the books as new statutory programs; however,the state is considering development of a State Work-Study Program.
Iowa	For academic year 1986 and 1987, the State of Iowa has appropriated funding for the implementation of 2 new financial aid programs. Both are intended to encourage teachers and potential teachers to concentrate their preparation in critical teaching areas. The first is the Forgiveable Loan Program to assist educational students in their financial aid package. The second is the Summer Institute Program designated to enhance the teaching qualifications of teachers.
Kansas	The Kansas Board of Regents support a merit-based Scholarship Program. Efforts will be continued during the next legislative session to convince the Legislature of the need for such a program. With its implementation, we hope to attract the top Kansas Scholars to higher educational institutions in Kansas.
Kentucky	Kentucky Distinguished Scholarship Award Program The Kentucky Distinguished Scholarship Award Program will recognize and reward academic excellence among talented students by providing financial assistance to encourage attendance at Kentucky's colleges and universities. Kentucky Distinguished Scholarship Awards will be offered to students who demonstrate the highest capabilities for successful college study. Awards will be made on the basis of both merit and need. One hundred scholars will be granted a Recognition Award of $500 each. Those scholars who can demonstrate need will additionally receive a Monetary Award sufficient to eliminate the financial barriers for attending the eligible Kentucky institution of their choice. Monetary Awards will be offered to the scholars for the duration of their undergraduate program to the extent funds are available.

STATE	RESPONSE
	Teacher Incentive Loan Program The Teacher Incentive Loan Program, a newly legislated program, will encourage academically outstanding students to enter the teaching profession in Kentucky. Eligible students will receive loans which will be forgiven - one annual loan for each year of teaching.
Massachusetts	A major initiative to fund part-time students is under serious consideration. Currently only one limited state program is available for part-time students.
Michigan	Michigan is anticipating two new programs for 1985-86. 1. College Work-Study -- Campus based program similar to federal work-study. 2. Independent Student Grants -- Awards for non-traditional students.
Minnesota	Minnesota will develop a Summer Scholarship Program for high school students and an Income Contingent Loan Program.
Missouri	Yes - Prospective Teacher Loan Program = Name: Missouri Prospective Teacher Loan Program: Awarded to eligible students enrolled in an approved teacher education program at a participating Missouri institution.
New Hampshire	Yes. New Hampshire will inaugurate a new Governor's Merit Scholarship Program for 1986-87. Grants of at least $1,250 will be made to high school valedictorians attending a New Hampshire institution and remaining funds will be distributed to those with highest combined SAT scores. The funding level is $125,000.
New Jersey	It is hoped that during the 1986-87 or 1987-88 academic year legislation will be enacted that will permit the department to administer a state Work-Study Program that will compliment the federal Work-Study Program and also permit students to accept employment within the private sector.
North Carolina	None under active consideration due to efforts to reduce tax burden.
Pennsylvania	Legislation will likely be introduced that will establish a State Grant Program for part-time students and those enrolled in one year programs.
Rhode Island	We have established a need-based award program in conjunction with the state's penal institution and the Community College of Rhode Island. Incarcerated students are able to take a minimum of 4 three-credit courses at the Community College.
Tennessee	The state is developing an endowed scholarship program for academically superior students to encourage them to remain in Tennessee for their postsecondary education.
Utah	The pilot State College Work-Study Program is now scheduled to begin implementation July, 1986.
Vermont	Beginning fall of 1985, Vermont Student Assistance Corporation instituted a program for students enrolled in non-degree programs.
Virginia	State Work-Study Program is funded. Program is already authorized and funds have been requested by the Council in the addendum to its biennial budget.
Washington	No new aid programs known at this time although others may be introduced during the 1986 session.

STATE	RESPONSE
West Virginia	Legislation may be reintroduced for the creation of a scholarship/loan program with forgiveness provisions for math and science education students.
Wisconsin	Minority Student Grant Program of $500,000 in 1986-87 for Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians enrolled in private non-profit institutions in Wisconsin.

TABLE 22

WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCERNS OR POLICY ISSUES FACING YOUR AGENCY THIS YEAR?

STATE	RESPONSE
Alabama	Efforts to continue a state need-based grant program if SSIG funds are eliminated.
Arizona	Laying the groundwork with the Legislature to provide full matching appropriations for SSIG for 1987-88 if the reauthorization requires that all SSIG matching funds must come from state appropriated funds.
Arkansas	Should we give state scholarships to part-time students.
California	A parental contribution (PC) ceiling in the Cal Grant A Program in addition to or as a replacement of the current variable income ceiling; using PC as a ranking device in selection.
Colorado	The proper relationship between tuition costs and financial aid, i.e., how far can tuition increase before access is threatened, how much financial aid must be provided to ensure access? Creation of a Unit Record Reporting System which will require more comprehensive reports from institutions. Institutions agree with the concept, but reluctant to commit their resources to conform to the specific reporting requirements.
Connecticut	There seems to be a greater responsiveness by the legislature to create new programs that have appeal to specific constituencies than to significantly increase funding for existing need-based programs.
District of Columbia	The program is operating smoothly. Should funds be eliminated, we will have a serious problem.
Florida	Increased staffing and development and expansion of data based computer systems.
Georgia	Increasing state funding of the SSIG program.
Illinois	Increased funding of the state Monetary Award Program to accommodate all applicants and respond to increases in college costs. Identify and implement alternative methods to finance the administration of the Guarantee Loan Program after the major restructuring at the federal level. The final implementation of new rules governing state financial aid programs.
Iowa	Iowa is concerned with the level of indebtedness college graduates are now carrying. The state is interested in doing what it can to reduce this financial burden by providing grants and scholarships as well as providing some equalization in the cost of independent tuitions as compared to public institutions. Additionally, the Iowa College Aid Commission is shifting their data processing function for grants and scholarships from a commercial contractor to the state's data processing department.
Kentucky	The important issues facing KHEAA is continuation and increase of programs and services for residents of Kentucky in response to reauthorization and federal allocations.
Louisiana	Funding
Maine	Funding and award values are annually under discussion.

STATE	RESPONSE
Massachusetts	The following issues are currently under study: 1. Adequate administrative support in response to the major increase. 2. Delivery system review for existing programs and new program initiatives. 3. Study of relative need/indexed need. 4. Program for part-time students. 5. Treatment of independent students.
Michigan	Designing and implementing rules and regulations for two new programs.
Minnesota	MHECB will analyze the cost of attendance and need analysis used in the Scholarship and Grant Program and plan for campus-based alternate delivery system to be piloted in 1987-88. MHECB will study the possibility of expanding work-study opportunities and design an income contingent loan repayment model. MHECB will implement a summer scholarship program for high school students.
Mississippi	Funding, defaults, and proposed changes in regulations by U.S. Department of Education.
Missouri	Increased funding to fund additional students. Student attempting to live in the state long enough to qualify as a resident and become eligible for the Student Grant Program.
New Jersey	One of the most important issues facing this department during the year will result in the extension of services provided to postsecondary institutions, lenders, and the department. A policy issue that will be studied during the upcoming year will relate to the definition of the independent student status and will be aligned with verification procedures.
New York	The policy issues likely to be addressed this year would include legislative consideration of increases in awards under the major need-based program especially for independent students and possibly graduate students. Consideration likely to be given to changes to the state programs for aid to part-time students, which was established in 1984.
North Carolina	To keep program funding for grants and loans abreast of increases in the cost of education. The increasing shift to loans as a means of meeting these costs is alarming. A balance must be maintained.
North Dakota	Our tuition has increased 90% in the last four years. Without new state programs, or enhanced federal programs, we will soon be denying our students access to college, much less choice.
Ohio	Part-time students - Should the state establish a program of financial assistance for part-time students? Less than half-time? Specific category of part-time students (i.e., single head of household).
Oklahoma	Ensuring that sufficient funding is available to provide student assistance and thereby access to higher education.
Oregon	Most important objective is full implementation of our on-line computer system scheduled for some time in 1986.

STATE	RESPONSE
Pennsylvania	The impact on state funding requirements which accompany possible enactment of eligibility for part-time students, impact of SSIG retrenchment, and impact of funding requirements which increased cost of education have when coupled with stable debt burden limits.
Rhode Island	The agency has a concern about state appropriations to the Scholarship and Grant Program being adequate enough to meet the need of the student. With tuition costs constantly on the rise, the money appropriated through the General Assembly to meet the need of the student will fall short and less studens will receive aid.
South Carolina	1. Insufficient Funds: 1,000 - 1,200 unfunded eligible applications in 1984-85. 2. Grant Effectiveness: Size of grant is not keeping up with rapidly increasing cost of attendance - In 1973-74 average grant covered 50.3% of average cost of South Carolina independent colleges: In 1984-85, average grant covered 30.5% of average cost.
Tennessee	1. Increased maximum awards to students attending private postsecondary education. 2. Funding of proprietary education through the State Grant Program (TSAA).
Vermont	Need for increased funding.
Virginia	In terms of Financial Aid Policy, the most pressing issues are: 1. Rising loan debt of college students. 2. Whether state aid should be extended to non-traditional students, particularly part-time students.
Washington	As of January 1, 1985, the newly formed Higher Education Coordinating Board will assume all responsibilities of the Council for Postsecondary Education, including administration of the state's student financial aid programs. The Board is required to study the delegation of the Agency's administrative duties, and report back to the Legislature.
West Virginia	The inability of the program to meet the increased demand for aid caused by the escalation of costs. A contributing factor continues to be the depressed economic conditions which reduce the expected contributions of aid applicants. Therefore, greater numbers of students qualify for assistance. The role of the program as it relates to student indebtedness.
Wisconsin	A study is getting underway to examine the Agency's grant and self-help program, and to determine if existing programs should be changed/merged, and whether new programs should be developed for the 1987-89 Biennium. Study to be completed by May, 1986, and the results to be considered for inclusion in the budget which must be completed by September, 1986. It is also probable that the Legislature's staff will also have proposals for changes for 1987-89 as well.

TABLE 23

IF THE SSIG LAW AND REGULATIONS WERE CHANGED TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO USE YOUR STATE'S FEDERAL ALLOCATION TO FUND A WORK-STUDY PROGRAM, IN WHAT WAYS MIGHT YOUR STATE REACT?

		If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama	We would use SOME funds to:				
	a. Support an existing program				
	b. Establish a new program	X			X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program		X		X
	d. Establish a new program		X		X
Arizona	We would use SOME funds to:				
	a. Support an existing program				
	b. Establish a new program	X		X	
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program				
	d. Establish a new program				
Arkansas	We would use SOME funds to:				
	a. Support an existing program	X		X	
	b. Establish a new program				
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	X		X	
	d. Establish a new program				
California	We would use SOME funds to:				
	a. Support an existing program		X		X
	b. Establish a new program	X			X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program		X		X
	d. Establish a new program		X		X
Colorado	We would use SOME funds to:				
	a. Support an existing program	X			X
	b. Establish a new program				
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	X			X
	d. Establish a new program				

Connecticut	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes X No ____	Yes X No ____
	b. Establish a new program	Yes ____ No X	Yes ____ No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes X No ____	Yes X No ____
	d. Establish a new program	Yes ____ No X	Yes ____ No X
District of Columbia	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes ____ No X	Yes ____ No X
	b. Establish a new program	Yes X No ____	Yes X No ____
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes ____ No X	Yes ____ No X
	d. Establish a new program	Yes ____ No X	Yes ____ No X
Florida	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes X No ____	Yes ____ No X
	b. Establish a new program	Yes ____ No X	Yes ____ No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes X No ____	Yes ____ No X
	d. Establish a new program	Yes ____ No ____	Yes ____ No ____
Georgia	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes X No ____	Yes X No ____
	b. Establish a new program	Yes ____ No X	Yes ____ No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes X No ____	Yes X No ____
	d. Establish a new program	Yes ____ No X	Yes ____ No X
Idaho	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes ? No ____	Yes X No ____
	b. Establish a new program	Yes ? No ____	Yes ____ No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes ? No ____	Yes X No ____
	d. Establish a new program	Yes ? No ____	Yes ____ No X

Illinois	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes___ No___	Yes___ No___
	b. Establish a new program	Yes_X_ No___	Yes_X_ No___
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes___ No___	Yes___ No___
	d. Establish a new program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_

Indiana	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes_X_ No___	Yes_X_ No___
	b. Establish a new program	Yes___ No___	Yes___ No___
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_
	d. Establish a new program	Yes___ No___	Yes___ No___

Iowa	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_
	b. Establish a new program	Yes_X_ No___	Yes___ No_X_
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_
	d. Establish a new program	Yes_X_ No___	Yes___ No_X_

Kansas	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_
	b. Establish a new program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_
	d. Establish a new program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_

Kentucky	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_
	b. Establish a new program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_
	d. Establish a new program	Yes___ No_X_	Yes___ No_X_

Louisiana	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	b. Establish a new program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes____	No____	Yes____	No____
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____	No____	Yes____	No____
Maine	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	b. Establish a new program	Yes____	No____	Yes____	No____
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____	No____	Yes____	No____
Massachusetts	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes____	No____	Yes____	No____
	b. Establish a new program	Yes____	No____	Yes____	No____
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes X	No____	Yes X	No____
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____	No____	Yes____	No____
Michigan	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	b. Establish a new program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
Minnesota	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes X	No____	Yes X	No____
	b. Establish a new program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes X	No____	Yes X	No____
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X

Mississippi	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes X No	Yes X No
	b. Establish a new program	Yes No	Yes No
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes X No	Yes X No
	d. Establish a new program	Yes No	Yes No
Missouri	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes X No	Yes X No
	b. Establish a new program	Yes No X	Yes No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes X No	Yes X No
	d. Establish a new program	Yes No X	Yes No X
Montana	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes X No	Yes X No
	b. Establish a new program	Yes No	Yes No
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes No X	Yes No X
	d. Establish a new program	Yes No	Yes No
New Hampshire	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes X No	Yes X No
	b. Establish a new program	Yes No X	Yes No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes X No	Yes X No
	d. Establish a new program	Yes No X	Yes No X
New Jersey	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes No	Yes No
	b. Establish a new program	Yes X No	Yes X No
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes No	Yes No
	d. Establish a new program	Yes X No	Yes X No

New York	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes X	No	Yes X	No
	b. Establish a new program	Yes X	No	Yes	No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes X	No	Yes X	No
	d. Establish a new program	Yes X	No	Yes	No X
North Carolina	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	b. Establish a new program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	d. Establish a new program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
North Dakota	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	b. Establish a new program	Yes X	No	Yes	No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	d. Establish a new program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
Ohio	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	b. Establish a new program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	d. Establish a new program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
Oklahoma	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	b. Establish a new program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X
	d. Establish a new program	Yes	No X	Yes	No X

		If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Oregon	We would use SOME funds to:				
	a. Support an existing program				
	b. Establish a new program	X		X	
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program				
	d. Establish a new program		X		X
Pennsylvania	We would use SOME funds to:				
	a. Support an existing program	X			X
	b. Establish a new program	X			X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program		X	X	
	d. Establish a new program		X		X
Rhode Island	We would use SOME funds to:				
	a. Support an existing program	X			
	b. Establish a new program	X			
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program				X
	d. Establish a new program				X
South Carolina	We would use SOME funds to:				
	a. Support an existing program		X		X
	b. Establish a new program		X		X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program		X		X
	d. Establish a new program		X		X
Tennessee	We would use SOME funds to:				
	a. Support an existing program				
	b. Establish a new program	X			X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program				
	d. Establish a new program		X		X

Utah	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes____ No____	Yes____ No____
	b. Establish a new program	Yes____ No____	Yes____ No____
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes__X__ No____	Yes__X__ No____
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____ No____	Yes____ No____
Vermont	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes__X__ No____	Yes____ No__X__
	b. Establish a new program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
Virginia	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
	b. Establish a new program	Yes__X__ No____	Yes____ No__X__
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
Washington	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
	b. Establish a new program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes__X__ No____	Yes__X__ No____
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
West Virginia	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased	If the allocation was NOT increased
	a. Support an existing program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
	b. Establish a new program	Yes__X__ No____	Yes____ No__X__
	We would use ALL the funds to:		
	c. Support an existing program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____ No__X__	Yes____ No__X__

Wisconsin	We would use SOME funds to:	If the allocation was increased		If the allocation was NOT increased	
	a. Support an existing program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	b. Establish a new program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	We would use ALL the funds to:				
	c. Support an existing program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X
	d. Establish a new program	Yes____	No X	Yes____	No X

TABLE 24

IF THE SSIG PROGRAM IS ZERO-FUNDED FOR 1987-88 OR ELIMINATED THROUGH THE REAUTHORIZATION PROCESS, HOW IS YOUR STATE MOST LIKELY TO REACT?

	We would lose our state grant program funding entirely.	We would maintain our program but the state legislature would reduce its appropriation by the amount of the lost SSIG allocation.	We would maintain our program and the legislature would make up the lost SSIG allocation, at least in part.	We would maintain our program at the reduced level of funding represented by lost SSIG funds.
Alabama	X			
Arizona	X		X	
Arkansas			X	X
California				X
Colorado				X
District of Columbia	X			
Florida				X
Georgia				X
Idaho	Possibly			X
Illinois				X
Indiana				X
Iowa				X
Kansas				X
Kentucky				X
Louisiana	X			
Maine	X			
Massachusetts			X	X
Michigan				X
Minnesota			X	
Mississippi	X			
Missouri				X
Montana	X			
New Hampshire				X
New Jersey			X	X
New York			X*	
North Carolina	X			
North Dakota			X	
Ohio			X	
Oklahoma				X
Oregon				X
Pennsylvania				X
Rhode Island				X
South Carolina				X
South Dakota			X	X (Depending on Legislators)
Tennessee			X	
Texas				X
Utah				X
Vermont				X
Virginia				X

	We would lose our state grant program funding entirely.	We would maintain our program but the state legislature would reduce its appropriation by the amount of the lost SSIG allocation.	We would maintain our program and the legislature would make up the lost SSIG allocation, at least in part.	We would maintain our program at the reduced level of funding represented by lost SSIG funds.
Washington				X
West Virginia				X
Wisconsin				X

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*It is possible that increases in the program that might otherwise have been enacted would be deferred or reduced because of the need for the additional state funding.

TABLE 25

MANY STATES HAVE RECENTLY IMPLEMENTED "LOAN FORGIVENESS" PROGRAMS OF ONE KIND OR ANOTHER IN WHICH STUDENTS RECEIVE FORGIVENESS OF ALL OR PORTIONS OF THEIR EDUCATIONAL LOANS IN EXCHANGE FOR SERVICE OF SOME KIND TO THEIR STATES OR COMMUNITIES. IF YOUR STATE HAS ANY SUCH PROGRAMS IN 1985-86, PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THEM.

STATE	DESCRIBE
Alabama	The Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program was established in 1984-85 as a loan forgiveness program in "critical needs" areas of teaching. The first year this was limited to juniors and seniors in math or science education. For 1985-86, this has been expanded to include special education. A recipient is required to teach three (3) years in Alabama or repay the $3,000 loan.
Arkansas	Math/Science - Maximum $2,500 per year forgiven at a rate of 20% per year of teaching. Teacher Loan-Forgiven at a rate of 6 hours for one year of teaching maximum tuition and books.
California	In 1985-86 about 500 teachers or prospective teachers will have $2,000 of their educational debt repaid in California's new Assumption Program for Loans in Education (APLE). This program encourages teachers into teacher shortage areas by paying up to $8,000 of their educational debt; $2,000 the first year, and $3,000 in the two following years. About $1,000,000 will be spent in 1985-86 in this program.
Connecticut	Connecticut has two loan forgiveness programs. The Teacher Incentive Loan Program is to encourage teaching in five curricular areas: chemistry, physics, mathematics, industrial arts, and speech and hearing. Loans are available to full-time college juniors, seniors, and graduate students enrolled in teacher education programs in one of these five areas. Students may borrow $3,000 a year at public colleges and $5,000 a year at private colleges for up to two years. Recipients are nominated by their Connecticut college deans of schools of education. Loans are forgiven at a rate of 20% per year for each year of teaching in Connecticut in one of the five shortage areas. No interest is charged. If students choose other careers or fields of teaching, they must repay their loans at a rate of interest equal to 1% above state bond rates. Loans are not need-based. The Connecticut Educational Loans to Encourage Excellence in Teaching (ELEET) program is designed to encourage teaching in all disciplines in Connecticut by students with above average academic potential. Loans are available to full-time undergraduates who are residents and intend to teach in the state, regardless of where they attend college. Part of the loan recipients are selected solely on merit (60%) and part are chosen on the basis of merit and financial need (40%). Students may borrow $3,000 per year up to $12,000 at public colleges and $5,000 per year up to $20,000 at private colleges. Awards are renewable each year provided students continue to meet academic

STATE	DESCRIBE
	requirements. Recipients must have combined SAT scores of 1200 or above or combined SAT scores of 1000 plus a high school class rank in the top fifth of their graduating class or a minimum college GPA of 3.3 after completing 15 semester hours. Loans are forgiven per years of teaching in Connecticut schools on this schedule: one year, 10%; two years, 25%; three years, 45%, four years, 70%; and five years, 100%. Students who choose not to teach must repay their loans with interest at 1% above the prime rate.
Florida	Repayment assistance of GSL or NDSL at $2,500 or $5,000/ year up to $10,000 for certified teachers teaching in a critical teacher shortage subject area. Teaching service forgives up to $4,000 for Scholarship Loan by forgiving 25% the first year, one-third of the balance the second year, 50% of the balance the third year, and the remainder the fourth year of teaching.
Georgia	For the 1985-86 school year, the state has allocated $2,090,000 for "loan forgiveness" programs. The areas involved are paramedical, national guard, special education, agriculture, mathematics and science teachers. The forgiveness policy allows cancellation at one year of service per each year of loan funds received. The state legislature, by establishing these programs, hopes to attract persons into these areas which have been designated as "critical shortage areas". For the 1985-86 academic year we anticipate making approximately 1,500 loans to students with the option to repay by service, and we will have approximately 1,500 persons actually repaying by service in the state during 1985-86.
Indiana	We have two loan forgiveness programs. The first is for teachers who teach shortage subjects in the public schools. Math and science were originally designated as shortages, but now, in the third year the shortages include math, physics, chemistry, special education, and any area of junior high/middle school. Forgiveness of up to 50% of debt or $2,000, whichever is less is allowed but funding has limited awards to about one-half of maximums. Funding increased this year from $50,000 to $150,000. We also received an anonymous donation of $25,000 this year. The second program is in two parts. The Nursing Loan Forgiveness Program aided nurses employed in hospitals and nursing homes, but the last awards were just given and no further funds are forthcoming. The medical program offers loans to medical students which forgiven if they practiced primary care in a shortage (usually rural) county. Funding has been sporadic. Currently funds are derived from loan repayment income. There has been discussion concerning a new medical program which would provide grants to M.D.'s at the point of practice if they located in rural areas. The proposal involves a funding match from the community involved.

STATE	DESCRIBE
Kansas	Osteopathic Loan Program: Ten freshmen are selected annually to participate in the Kansas Osteopathic Loan Program and may contract for a $10,000 loan (or cost of tuition) each academic year for a maximum of four years. Forgiveness of loans is based on a year of service in Kansas for each loan received; or they may choose to repay the loans at 15% interest. In 1985-86 there were 44 recipients receiving loans for a total of $435,147. Optometry Loan Program: This program started with the 1985-86 academic year. Kansas residents enrolled in the Houston College of Optometry are eligible to participate. Twenty-seven Kansas residents each received $4,000 (cost of tuition) for a total of $108,000. Forgiveness of loans is based on a year of service in Kansas for each loan received or repay the loan at 15% interest.
Kentucky	Math/Science Incentive Loan Program This program provides loans for both college students and existing teachers who are preparing for certification in the areas of mathematics or science. To increase the availability of qualified teachers in these areas, loans are forgiven on a year for year basis for teachers in the math/science fields. This program was implemented in 1982 by the Kentucky Department of Education. Fifty-nine loans have been paid in full by appropriate services and 55 currently are being repaid through services. Teacher Incentive Loan Program The Teacher Incentive Loan Program, a newly legislated program will encourage academically outstanding students to enter the teaching profession in Kentucky. Eligible students will receive loans which will be forgiven - one annual loan for each year of teaching.
Maine	The goals of the Blaine House Scholars Program are to bring qualified students into the teaching profession and to increase the proficiency of current teachers. This is the first year of the program so there are no recipients in in forgiveness. Up to 100% of the loan may be forgiven.
Massachusetts	The Teacher Incentive Program provides an incentive for qualified students to pursue a teaching certificate and remain in Massachusetts as public school teachers. The program is funded at a year, level of $300,000. Program guidelines public colleges awards range from $1,000 to $2,000 indepenpendent colleges highest possible award is $2,000. Program allocations awarded to participating colleges and universities by the Board of Regents Scholarship Office.
Mississippi	Mississippi has four loan forgiveness programs, two for mathematics and science teachers and two for health science students. The Math-Science Teacher Education Scholarship Program provides awards of up to $3,000 per academic year to junior and senior undergraduates who have been admitted to a math and/or science teacher education program at a four-year public college in the state. Awards are forgiven as loans

STATE	DESCRIBE
	on a year for year basis for teaching math or science in grades 7 through 12. If the recipients do not teach, they must repay the principal on the loan at GSLP interest rates plus damages equal to 50% of the principal. The Summer Math-Science Teacher Retraining Program provides awards of up to $1,000 per summer enrollment to persons who hold the teaching certificates but want to become certified in math and/or science. Up to three summers of course work may be awarded. Awards are cancelled at the rate of one summer's award for each semester of teaching math and/or science for grades 7 through 12. Penalty or repayment provisions for failure to teach are identical to those of the Math-Science Teacher Education Scholarship Program described above. Under the Medical Education Loan Program students may borrow $24,000, payable at $6,000 per academic year to finance education in medical or dental school in a state university. Recipients must practice for five years in public health work, a state mental institution, or state charity hospital or in private practice in a rural area of less than 10,000 population. Simple interest at 6% per year is charged on the loan. The principal plus interest is repaid by state public health works. Practice in rural areas repays one-fifth of the interest at the end of the first year and four-fifths of the principal and interest are repaid during the remaining four years. There is a $5,000 penalty for failure to honor the five-year period of service. The Nursing Education Scholarship for study in Baccalaureate Nursing Education Program assists students with grants of $3,000 per year up to $6,000. Graduates must repay the loan with one year of service for each year of the award. Failure to meet the service obligations requires repayment of the loan at GSLP interest rates.
Missouri	Missouri Prospective Teacher Loan Program - funding level of $1,000,000. The Administrative rule for this new program is still being drafted for approval. Program will be implemented and operational for Fall, 1986, semester.
New Hampshire	The Grants are open to New Hampshire residents who agree to practice medicine in New Hampshire for two years following graduation and state licensure. For those who do not practice, the grants become loans (no interest) and must be repaid.
New Jersey	In 1985, the department, in recognizing the shortage of computer science teachers, began offering New Jersey college faculty, having backgrounds in mathematics and science, a loan forgiveness program to earn advanced degrees in computer science. These degree candidates receive GSL funding for tuition costs of the (15 month/2 academic years) two-year program. In return for teaching computer science courses at New Jersey colleges and universities for four years,

STATE	DESCRIBE
	participants' loans are cancelled by the state. The department appropriates $300,000 for each program cycle (2 academic years/15months). Twenty-two faculty members recently graduated from the 1984-85 program cycle, and it is anticipated that in 1986, approximately $65,000 for the aggregrate principal balance will be redeemed. Fourteen faculty members are currently enrolled in the 1985-86 program cycles.
New York	A Physician Loan Forgiveness Program has been established with the 1985-86 school year. The program provides grants of up to $10,000 per year for up to two years or the amount of indebtedness, whichever is less in return for the physician practicing in a designated physician shortage area. To be eligible, a physician must have completed professional training within the last five years. Physicians who received a two-year award have first priority in receiving a second two-year award. Those who were residents of shortage areas or who specialize in primary care also receive priority consideration.
North Carolina	The Scholarship Loan Fund for Prospective Teachers encourages recipients to teach in public elementary and secondary schools in North Carolina. Recipients can be undergraduates who are preparing to teach by attending public or private colleges in the state or persons already teaching in North Carolina public schools who take further undergraduate courses during the summer. Recipients may borrow up to $900 per year for four years. Loans bear interest at 6% per annum from September 1, following fulfillment of teacher certification requirements. Loans are forgiven for teaching service in public schools in North Carolina at a rate of $900 plus interest for each year of service. The program is funded at $1,300,000 for 1985-86. Medical, math, and science loans $1,700,000 for 1985-86.
Oklahoma	Goals and purpose: To place teachers in shortage areas of math, science, computer learning, and foreign language. 1985-86 Funding: $200,000 Estimated Recipients: 50 Estimated Total Dollar Amount: $170,000 Provision: One academic year's loan amount forgiven for each year's teaching service.
Pennsylvania	Encourage current math or science teachers to remain in the field (and encourage others to enter) by forgiving 25% (not to exceed $2,500) of student loan indebtedness for each year of teaching. For 1985-86, it is estimated that a total of $190,000 will be forgiven for approximately 200 teachers.
South Carolina	Teacher Loan Program (2.5 million in 1985-86): Allows forgiveness of loans at a rate of 20% for each year of teacher service in a designated region in South Carolina. Designed to attract quality teachers into areas where teacher shortages exist. In 1985-86, approximately 15 individuals will have $7,500 in loans forgiven.

STATE	DESCRIBE
South Dakota	South Dakota Educational Excellence Scholarship Program $10,000 funding. Monies given to full-time students in a South Dakota public college enrolled in approved teacher education program. Grants shall not be less than $1,000 nor more than $2,000 per school year. Depending on size of awards 5 to 10 students will receive. Students must graduate with bachelor's degree in teacher education and complete at least one year of employment within an accredited South Dakota school for each grant award received. Total forgiveness given if all stipulations of teaching are met. Students who do not meet the stipulations shall be required to repay full amount of the grant award in amounts and schedule determined by state superintendent.
Tennessee	A Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program to encourage certification in the shortage areas of math and science. 1985-86 is the second year of operation. Currently, $300,000 is available in the program with over 200 recipients. Loan forgiveness is due to start in 1986-87.
Texas	Texas has two loan forgiveness programs for teachers, the Teacher Education Loan Program (TELP) and the Future Teacher Loan Program (FTLP). The TELP is designed to encourage practicing teachers to become certified in subject areas where there are shortages and to encourage students to teach in public schools in Texas. Practicing teachers who return to school for certification in a teacher shortage subject area may receive TELP loans of up to $1,000 per semester based on course loans. Enrolled juniors, seniors, or graduate students may borrow up to $1,000 per semester up to a limit of $4,000. Borrowers must maintain a "B" average and be enrolled at least half-time. Loans are cancelled by teaching in a shortage subject area at a rate of one semester's loan for one semester of teaching. Failure to teach requires repayment of loans at a minimum of $50 per month at a simple interest rate set by the Commissioners of Higher Education. The FTLP encourages students to seek certification in and teach subjects designated as in critical need of teachers. Qualified undergraduate or graduate students may borrow up to $2,500 in a fiscal year but no more than $5,000 in total. Students must demonstrate financial need, be enrolled at least half-time and have and maintain a "B" average. Loan repayments are cancelled by teaching service as follows: after the borrower has taught in a shortage area for two school years, half the principal balance plus accrued interest is cancelled; after two more years of teaching, the remaining half of the debt is cancelled. Borrower must teach two years to cancel the first half of the debt and two additional years to cancel the last half of the debt. Texas also has a Physician Loan Repayment Plan in which up to $3,000 per year of loan principal repayment is made for service in medically underserved areas or service within key state agencies.

SECTION V
DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED AID AMONG STUDENT CATEGORIES

Each year the survey asks respondents to estimate the percentages of recipients and award dollars received by students in various categories. Not all program respondents can answer all the requests because the data are not collected or are not available from the files. However, from one-fourth to over nine-tenths of the state-supported need-based aid for undergraduates is represented in the various item response categories. Therefore, the respondents' estimates probably provide a realistic if not totally statistically reliable picture of some important characteristics of students who receive state grant aid. Moreover, because in succeeding years of the survey the same program respondents usually answer the same items, some year-to-year comparisons are possible -- if caution is used in the interpretation of the data. (The data referenced for earlier years appeared in previous NASSGP survey reports.)

Table 26 shows that about 95.4 percent of the aid is received by students who are enrolled full-time. This represents a downward trend since 1981-82 when over 99 percent of the aid was received by full-time students. Put another way, part-time students are receiving increasing percentages of state grant aid. For example, in 1981-82, 46 states reported awarding $6.1 million to 13,000 students. But in 1985-86, 41 states expect to award $43.5 million to 55,000 students. Much of this sharp increase in awards to part-timers has occurred just this year. Last year 46 states expected to award only $19.8 million to 19,000 part-timers. Thus it is quite clear that part-time students' access to aid from state grant programs is growing dramatically.

This year about half the aid, 49.8 percent, is expected to go to students who have previously received grant awards from their state programs. In 1981-82, 60.3 percent of the aid was received by these students. In 1985-86, 24.0 percent of the award dollars are expected to go to students who graduated from high school in 1985. In 1981-82, 30.2 percent of the aid went to students who had just graduated from high school. These two trends reveal a third and perhaps more important trend. Increasing percentages of aid dollars are being awarded to students who are in their first years of school but have been out of high school for more than one year, from just 3.6 percent in 1981-82 to 12.3 percent in 1985-86. This suggests that many more state grant recipients are older students who are just returning to school after engaging in some other activity and it suggests that increasing numbers of students are finding it necessary to apply for aid to meet their ever-rising costs of education.

From 1981-82 through 1984-85, about 91 percent of the state grant aid went to students attending two-year and four-year, public and private colleges. This year only 87.5 percent of the aid is expected to go to these types of students. Increasing percentages of the aid are going to students for study at private, proprietary, and public business, trade, and technical schools. For example, in 1981-82, only 5.6 percent of the aid was received by such students. But in 1985-86, 10 percent is expected to go to them. In 1981-82, 35 states reported providing $54 million to 60,000 such students. This year 37 states expect to award over $120 million to almost 89,000 students in business, trade, and technical school programs. Therefore, in both relative and absolute terms, there has been a major increase in these students' access to state grant aid. The distribution of award dollars among different types of college students has remained quite stable throughout the 1980s.

Virtually all aid recipients are residents of their states (99.9 percent) and almost all (96 percent) are United States citizens. There has, however, been a significant growth in numbers of recipients who are permanent residents or refugees. In 1981-82, only about 5,100 such students received about $3.5 million. This year about 15,000 such students will receive $16.8 million.

Dependent students continue to receive the vast majority of aid. This year 70.4 percent of the recipients will be dependent on their parents for financial support and receive 71.8 percent of the aid. These percentages are almost identical to the ones reported in 1981-82. The majority of recipients for whom genders are known are female. In 1985-86, nearly 57 percent of the recipients are female. In 1981-82, 59 percent were female. The percentages fell in this range in the intervening years.

Decreasing numbers and percentages of recipients are Black students. For example, in 1981-82, 25.1 percent of the state grant recipients of 21 states who reported data on racial-ethnic memberships were Black. By 1985-86, only 17.8 percent were Black. In 1981-82, Black students received 23.9 percent of the aid. This year they are expected to receive only 14.9 percent of all the aid. Last year 19.6 percent of the recipients were Black and they received 16.8 percent of the aid. So the "long-term" downward trend is accelerating. Last year 15 states reported that they would award $50.6 million to 65,000 Black students. This year 18 states reported they would award $53 million to 65,000 Black students. Last year's responding states awarded 25.1 percent of all the aid and this year's responding states awarded 27.3 percent of all the aid. Therefore, it is almost certain that the number as well as the proportion of Black aid recipients is declining.

The other significant trend in the racial-ethnic group memberships of aid recipients is that the number and percentages of Oriental or Asian-American recipients are increasing. In 1981-82, only 3.2 percent of the recipients were identified as Oriental. This year's percentage is 5.5 percent. In 1981-82, 21 states awarded aid to about 12,000 Asian-Americans. This year, 18 states expect to aid 20,000 such students.

It is well-known that the population of postsecondary education enrollees is increasingly comprised of older students. So is the state grant recipient population. In 1981-82, 75 percent of the aid recipients were 18 to 21 years of age. This year only 63.3 percent will be in this age group. This year an estimated 19.1 percent will be age 26 or older. In 1981-82, only 11.8 percent fit this description. The trend toward receipt of grant aid by older students is an accelerating one. For example, last year only 16 percent of the recipients were 26 or older. So an additional three percent has been added in just a single year.

The median income of this year's aid recipients is about $12,700. Last year's median was quite similar, at about $12,300. The lower half of the income distribution for 1985-86 is expected to receive 47.4 percent of all the aid dollars. Last year they received an almost identical proportion of the aid. The probable reason why students in the upper half of the income distribution receive more than half the aid is that higher income students are slightly more likely to attend higher-cost four-year colleges where their financial need and, consequently, their average awards are greater. For example, the expected average award to students with less than $10,000 family income is $956, while the average award to students from families with incomes above $40,000 is $1,161.

It is interesting to note that the median family income of all 1981-82 recipients was about $12,600 or just $100 less than the 1985-86 median. Given the fact that incomes generally have grown in the period under examination, this suggests that greater proportions of lower-income students are being served by grant programs now than in 1981-82. Perhaps state grant aid programs are increasingly targeting aid toward the lowest income aid applicants.

In summary, five important trends appear in these data on aid recipient characteristics. One, more part-time students are receiving grants from state programs. Two, proportionately more older students are receiving grants. Three, significantly fewer members and proportions of students who are Black are receiving awards. Four, state grant awards continue to flow to the lowest income members of the applicant pools. Five, students attending the non-collegiate sector of postsecondary education are receiving increasing shares of the state grant award dollars. All five of these trends are continuations of trends observed in last year's data.

TABLE 26

ESTIMATED 1985-86 AWARD DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

TOTAL OF ALL STATES REPORTING

Category		Number of States in Sample	Number of Recipients in Sample	Total Dollars in Sample	Percent of Recipients in Sample	Percent of Dollars in Sample
Full-Time Undergraduates		41	1,135,280	$1,103,229,468	95.37	96.20
Part-Time Undergraduates	(88.1%)	41	55,084	43,521,122	4.63	3.80
1985 High School Graduates		20	207,486	$241,704,601	22.83	24.03
Other Freshman Applicants		20	99,771	123,378,770	10.98	12.27
Soph, Jr, & Sr First-Time App.		20	137,633	140,286,940	15.14	13.95
Renewal Applicants	(77.3%)	20	464,124	500,569,758	51.06	49.76
4-Year Public Colleges		37	490,299	$349,018,758	41.03	28.98
2-Year Public Colleges		37	216,313	130,892,388	18.10	10.87
4-Year Private Colleges		37	339,821	538,533,035	28.43	44.71
2-Year Private (Jr) Colleges		37	26,506	34,874,468	2.22	2.90
Proprietary/Business/Trade/Tech		37	75,020	106,059,866	6.28	8.81
Public Vo-Tech Schools		37	13,843	14,552,392	1.16	1.21
Hosp Nursing & Allied Health		37	10,916	12,582,052	0.91	1.04
Out-of-State Institutions	(92.5%)	37	22,404	17,892,296	1.87	1.49
Citizens		19	482,339	$424,756,218	96.78	95.96
Permanent Residents		19	11,624	14,257,516	2.33	3.22
Refugees		19	3,190	2,579,530	0.64	0.58
Others		19	33	60,997	0.01	0.01
Residency Status Unknown	(34.0%)	19	1,205	978,529	0.24	0.22
State Residents		42	1,255,726	$1,255,939,368	99.92	99.90
Non-State Residents	(96.6%)	42	1,066	1,205,859	0.08	0.10
Dependent Students		26	755,114	$791,525,467	70.44	71.80
Independent Students	(84.7%)	26	316,942	310,859,718	29.56	28.20
Males		23	160,822	$153,440,228	42.63	41.96
Females		23	212,365	208,354,330	56.29	56.98
Sex Unknown	(28.1%)	23	4,074	3,864,347	1.08	1.06
White		18	222,434	$201,805,129	61.43	56.79
Black		18	64,560	52,996,977	17.83	14.91
American Indian		18	3,178	3,328,003	0.88	0.94
Oriental		18	19,736	27,991,328	5.45	7.88
Spanish American		18	26,075	34,925,942	7.20	9.83
Race Unknown	(27.3%)	18	26,103	34,316,180	7.21	9.66
18-21 Years Old		15	526,588	$553,822,669	63.34	64.27
22-25 Years Old		15	144,813	149,975,309	17.42	17.40
26 Years and Older		15	158,346	156,881,887	19.05	18.20
Age Unknown	(66.2%)	15	1,635	1,074,898	0.20	0.12
Gross Family Income						
$ 0-$ 9,999		33	439,924	$420,364,667	40.51	37.73
$10,000-$19,999		33	380,019	397,777,543	35.00	35.70
$20,000-$29,999		33	168,895	181,915,988	15.55	16.33
$30,000-$39,999		33	72,155	85,172,586	6.64	7.64
$40,000 & Above	(85.6%)	33	24,926	28,944,782	2.30	2.60

Numbers in parentheses indicate the percentage of all dollars represented by the amounts in the samples.

SECTION VI
TRENDS IN NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE AID DOLLAR VOLUMES BY STATES

This year is not as exceptional as 1984-85 when most states saw at least some if not significant increases in need-based undergraduate grant dollar volumes. However, this year continues some trends observed in earlier reports and it sees some potential new trends. Table 27 displays the dollar volumes of grant programs for 1979-80 through 1984-85 and the expected volumes for 1985-86 for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This section of the report analyzes those data.

The vast majority of the aid dollars are awarded by just a few states, a pattern that has been observed in all earlier reports. In 1979-80, the 16 states with the largest current dollar volumes awarded 88 percent of all the aid. In every year since 1979-80 those same states awarded a similar percentage of all aid dollars. Until this year, the top four states (New York, Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania) awarded more than 58 percent of the aggregate aid. This year those states' percentage of the aggregate slipped to 56 percent because their growth rate was only 7.8 percent while the growth rate for the remaining 48 states/territories was 17.8 percent. Since 1979-80, the four states with the largest programs have increased their award dollar volumes by 47 percent. The remaining states' volumes have grown by 72 percent. So "long term" program growth in states with smaller programs has been more dramatic, at least as measured by percentage rates.

The largest percentage growth in dollar volumes was experienced in the aggregate award volumes of 12 states that have awarded annual amounts of at least $10 million since 1982-83. These 12 states increased their aggregate awards by 80 percent between 1979-80 and 1985-86, from $232.5 million to nearly $419 million. To put this 80 percent growth rate into another perspective, these 12 states will award only 32 percent of the 1985-86 dollars but the growth in their dollar awards represents 40 percent of the total growth in all state grant aid since 1979-80. Three of these 12 states (Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Puerto Rico) have more than doubled their award dollars since 1979-80 and Michigan missed doubling its award volume by just $1.6 million.

The aggregate dollar growth rate of the eleven states with programs that currently award over $7.5 million but do not rank in the top 16 was 63 percent between 1979-80 and 1985-86. That growth rate is slightly less than the rate for the 12 states with larger programs, 80 percent. Four of these states (Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Washington) more than doubled their current dollar volumes in those years.

The aggregate dollar growth rate of the 13 states that historically have awarded more than $1 million but less than $5 million annually was only 39 percent. However, three of these states (Arkansas, New Mexico, and South Dakota) each more than doubled their dollar volumes between 1979-80 and the current year.

The 12 states with the smallest programs, generally less than $1 million per year, experienced just a 12 percent aggregate dollar growth rate between 1979-80 and 1985-86. South Dakota more than doubled its annual volume. But Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, and Montana increased their award volumes by less than ten percent and two states, Maine and Wyoming, will award fewer dollars in 1985-86 than in 1979-80. Only two other states, Colorado and Mississippi, will award fewer dollars this year than in 1979-80.

In Section II it was noted that 1984-85 saw more states increase their award dollars above the previous year than expect to increase awards this year. Annual program growth in state aid is sporadic for most states in that some years of growth are followed by losses. In fact only Illinois, Rhode Island, and Vermont have experienced annual increases in award dollars in every year since 1979-80. Every other state has experienced at least one year in which volumes were less than a preceding year. In 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83 each year 19 states experienced losses of dollars over some preceding year. In 1983-84 24 states experienced losses of dollars from 1982-83. But in 1984-85 only four states experienced losses and none were included in the 24 "losing" states of 1982-83. This year only three states' dollar volumes are less than those of 1984-85 and none were states that lost award dollars between 1983-84 and 1984-85.

States seldom experience two consecutive years of losses. Since 1979-80 that has occurred only 14 times. However, five states (Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Nevada, and New Hampshire) experienced three consecutive years of losses and Maine experienced four consecutive years of losses. Only three states that have experienced two or more consecutive years of losses annually award more than $8 million. They are Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. So the states which have experienced two or more consecutive years of losses generally have very small aid programs.

The sporadic growth of aid programs is important because it lends a new viewpoint to interpretations of annual rates of increase in aggregate grant awards. Aggregate awards from all states have increased annually since 1979-80 (and since the first year of the survey, 1968-69) but discussion of those increases often tends to disguise the fact that state grant aid program growth is not linear nor constantly upward.

There is another way to evaluate the growth patterns of state grant programs and that is to compare them to growth in costs paid by state grant recipients. Since 1979, average total costs at public four-year colleges have risen by about 63 percent, average costs of attending four-year private colleges have risen by about 75 percent. More public college students than private college students receive state grants (see Table 25) and, therefore, the average costs paid by all state grant recipients have increased by more than 63 percent but less than 75 percent. A good assumption is that costs generally have increased by at least 70 percent.

Using this percentage as kind of benchmark, the data in Table 27 can be evaluated to determine which state's program dollar volumes have grown at a rate in excess of costs. None of the top four states' volumes have kept pace with costs increases. Only four of the top 16 states have experienced program growth since 1979-80 which exceeds the growth rate of costs. They are Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and Puerto Rico. Dollar volume growth in Ohio may have kept even with cost increases there and program growth rates may be close to cost rate increases in New Jersey and Texas. But it is certain that costs have increased at a much greater rate than grant dollars in at least nine of the 16 states with the largest programs. In four of these states costs have grown at a significantly greater rate than award dollar volumes. They are Indiana, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

The situation is somewhat better among the eleven states whose programs award at least $7.5 million annually. Six states (Kentucky, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Indiana, Vermont, and Washington) have programs whose volumes have grown at a greater rate than have costs. But costs grew at a much greater rate than award dollars in Colorado, Maryland, Missouri, and Oregon.

Among the 25 states with the smallest programs, only five experienced growth rates in excess of increases in costs by their program recipients. They are Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Costs grew at much greater rates than award dollars in 15 of the 25 states.

So among all 52 states/territories program dollar volumes grew at greater rates than costs in just 15 instances (29 percent). On the other hand, costs grew at much greater rates than grant dollars in 28 instances (54 percent). In the remaining nine state instances, program growth rates were roughly parallel to increases in costs.

It is clear that over the "long-term," i.e. since 1979-80, state grant program growth has been constant in terms of aggregate dollar volumes but sporadic in terms of annual year-to-year growth among individual states. Furthermore, the growth in costs paid by grant recipients in most states has outpaced the growth in state grant dollars available to meet those costs in the years between 1979-80 and 1985-86. Therefore, the "long-term" trends in need-based state grant aid program growth generally are pessimistic ones.

The "short-term" trends are more optimistic ones. It was noted earlier in this report that much of the growth in aggregate grant dollar volumes has occurred in the two most recent years, 1984-85 and 1985-86. It was also noted that for these two years all but four states in 1984 and another three states in 1985 increased their award volumes over the two preceding years. These are both optimistic "short-term" trends.

When "long-term" growth in grant dollars was compared to growth in costs paid by grant recipients the results were pessimistic, i.e., recipients' college costs were shown to have grown at a faster rate than grants in a majority of the states. The "short-term" results of this type of evaluation are equally pessimistic. Since 1983-84, four-year college costs have increased by about 25 percent for the typical state grant recipient. Grant dollar volumes have exceeded growth in costs during this time in only 16 states and they have paralleled costs growth in another five states. In the "short-term," costs have grown at a faster rate than grants in 31 states or 60 percent of the total. Therefore, the optimism engendered by recent dollar volume growth patterns for the vast majority of states and by the growth in aggregate aid dollars istempered or reduced by the fact that costs have grown at a faster rate in well over half the states.

However, it is noteworthy that grant volume growth in the "short-term" greatly exceeded increases in costs in five of the 16 states with the largest programs. They are Michigan, Massachusetts, Indiana, New Jersey, and California. But program dollar growth in these five states accounts for 45 percent of the total growth in aggregate state need-based grant aid to undergraduates between 1983-84 and 1985-86, $115 million of $256 million.

In summary, in both the "long-term" and the "short-term," aggregate state grant aid dollars are growing, with more of the growth occurring in the two most recent years; in the "short-term" more states have increased their grant award dollar volumes than had done so in earlier years; but, in both the "long-term" and the "short-term," college costs have grown at a faster rate than grant award dollar volumes in over half the states.

TABLE 27

Total Dollars of Awards for Comprehensive Undergraduate Need-Based Scholarship and Grant Programs By States, Grouped By Payment Dollar Volumes 1979-80 to 1985-86 (Amounts in Millions)

State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	6-Yr Pct Change
California	$ 78.812	$ 85.540	$ 86.363	$ 82.753	$ 86.031	$ 92.166	$119.854	+52.1%
Illinois	83.052	85.573	89.634	93.515	104.384	110.217	123.202	+48.3%
New York	252.200	245.507	280.280	299.880	327.320	380.390	382.250	+51.6%
Pennsylvania	78.100	79.879	77.572	87.644	83.474	88.002	98.069	+25.6%
Sub-Total	$492.164	$496.499	$533.869	$563.792	$601.209	$670.775	$723.280	+47.0%
Pct Change	--	+0.9%	+7.5%	+5.6%	+6.6%	+11.6%	+7.8%	
Indiana	$ 27.674	$ 23.255	$20.576	$ 19.880	$ 20.380	$ 25.007	$ 34.661	+25.2%
Iowa	15.196	15.544	15.629	17.259	20.263	22.205	22.533	+48.3%
Massachusetts	13.650	16.365	17.071	16.750	25.655	35.937	43.642	+219.7%
Michigan	30.531	27.821	28.626	30.499	30.753	32.866	59.430	+95.2%
Minnesota	18.400	26.500	28.019	29.217	46.600	44.900	52.800	+187.0%
New Jersey	41.213	43.649	39.774	45.690	47.980	57.579	67.976	+64.9%
Ohio	28.100	27.402	31.864	35.077	41.974	44.800	47.210	+68.0%
Texas	13.851	12.981	18.697	21.811	21.438	22.291	22.430	+61.9%
Wisconsin	21.631	21.397	20.829	23.040	23.011	24.655	28.240	+30.6%
Sub-Total	$210.246	$214.914	$221.085	$239.223	$278.054	$310.258	$378.922	+80.2%
Pct Change	--	+2.2%	+2.9%	+8.2%	+16.2%	+11.6%	+22.1%	
Florida	$ 9.847	$ 11.527	$ 12.302	$ 13.405	$ 12.515	$ 13.967	$ 14.799	+50.3%
Puerto Rico	1.458	1.458	1.458	12.057	11.215	11.505	11.505	+689.1%
South Carolina	10.930	11.069	12.631	12.275	12.588	13.726	13.726	+25.6%
Sub-Total	$ 22.235	$ 24.054	$ 26.391	$ 37.737	$ 36.318	$ 39.198	$ 40.030	+80.0%
Pct Change	--	+8.2%	+9.7%	+43.0%	-3.8%	+7.9%	+2.1%	
Top Sixteen States	$724.645	$735.467	$781.345	$840.752	$915.581	$1,020.231	$1,142.232	+57.6%
Pct Change	--	+1.5%	+6.2%	+7.6%	+8.9%	+11.4%	+12.0%	

State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	6-Yr Pct Change
Colorado	$ 9.755	$ 6.364	$ 7.278	$ 7.485	$ 7.341	$ 8.779	$ 9.304	-4.6%
Connecticut	6.690	7.189	8.792	8.594	9.371	9.612	11.198	+67.4%
Kentucky	4.991	6.627	6.322	6.316	7.886	8.242	9.081	+81.9%
Maryland	5.552	5.741	5.921	5.718	5.459	7.361	7.361	+32.6%
Missouri	8.144	9.817	6.941	8.694	8.766	9.128	9.645	+18.4%
Oklahoma	2.265	2.041	2.265	6.605	6.561	6.487	8.632	+281.1%
Oregon	7.090	6.660	7.669	8.660	8.546	8.936	9.344	+31.8%
Rhode Island	3.792	4.616	5.936	6.696	6.745	7.560	8.149	+114.9%
Tennessee	5.978	6.475	6.439	7.221	6.700	8.207	12.082	+102.1%
Vermont	4.168	4.875	5.531	6.381	7.039	7.218	7.888	+89.3%
Washington	4.501	4.677	5.304	5.979	7.530	7.185	9.764	+116.9%
Sub-Total	$ 62.926	$ 65.082	$ 70.398	$ 78.349	$ 81.944	$ 88.715	$102.448	+62.8%
Pct Change	--	+3.4%	+8.2%	+11.3%	+4.6%	+8.3%	+15.5%	
Alabama	$ 2.131	$ 1.427	$ .505	$ 1.556	$ 1.731	$ 2.242	$ 2.242	+5.2%
Arizona	1.643	1.639	2.283	2.305	2.027	2.355	2.578	+56.9%
Arkansas	1.174	2.046	1.603	1.866	2.226	3.792	4.412	+275.8%
Georgia	2.641	3.569	3.493	3.661	3.683	4.040	4.443	+68.2%
Kansas	4.613	5.100	5.004	4.865	4.664	4.841	5.342	+15.8%
Louisiana	.823	1.062	2.220	1.396	1.693	1.931	1.522	+84.9%
Mississippi	2.516	1.302	1.321	1.297	1.015	1.297	1.286	-48.9%
Nebraska	1.074	1.196	1.119	1.062	.860	1.089	1.089	+1.4%
New Mexico	.646	.720	.720	1.000	.695	1.025	1.461	+126.2%
North Carolina	3.504	3.694	3.299	4.421	3.974	4.449	4.505	28.6%
Utah	1.504	1.504	1.171	1.174	1.538	1.665	1.632	+8.5%
Virginia	3.698	3.829	3.733	4.000	4.075	4.374	4.420	+19.5%
West Virginia	3.022	2.462	4.300	4.044	4.376	4.850	5.227	+73.0%
Sub-Total	$ 28.989	$ 29.550	$ 30.771	$ 32.647	$ 32.557	$ 37.950	$ 40.159	+38.5%
Pct Change	--	+1.9%	+4.1%	+6.1%	-0.3%	+16.6%	+5.8%	

State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	6-Yr Pct Change
Alaska	$ .240	$ .312	$ .329	$ .226	$ .189	$ .241	$ .241	+0.4%
Delaware	.456	.453	.544	.531	.548	.536	.714	+56.6%
District of Columbia	1.073	.789	1.118	1.117	.759	1.109	1.106	+3.1%
Hawaii	.452	.516	.737	.550	.493	.493	.493	+9.1%
Idaho	.507	.512	.496	.462	.378	.509	.509	+0.4%
Maine	1.360	1.179	.537	.518	.477	.794	.809	-40.5%
Montana	.392	.353	.390	.400	.353	.382	.393	+0.3%
Nevada	.291	.287	.150	.402	.327	.414	.414	+42.3%
New Hampshire	.526	.631	.592	.567	.536	.582	.666	+26.6%
North Dakota	.496	.585	.672	.699	.635	.702	.802	+61.7%
South Dakota	.221	.427	.431	.531	.440	.531	.641	+190.0%
Wyoming	.251	.052	.049	.204	.204	.204	.204	-18.7%
Sub-Total	$ 6.265	$ 6.096	$ 6.045	$ 6.207	$ 5.339	$ 6.497	$ 6.992	+11.6%
Pct Change	--	-2.7%	-0.8%	+2.7%	-14.0%	+21.7%	+7.6%	
36 States	$ 98.180	$100.728	$107.214	$117.203	$119.840	$133.162	$149.599	52.4%
Pct Change	--	+2.6%	+6.4%	+9.3%	+2.2%	+11.1%	+12.3%	
Grand Total	$822.825	$836.195	$888.559	$957.955	$1,035.421	$1,153.393	$1,291.831	+57.0%
Fct Change	--	+1.6%	+6.3%	+7.8%	+8.1%	+11.4%	+12.0%	

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